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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1850.

[SIXPENCE.]

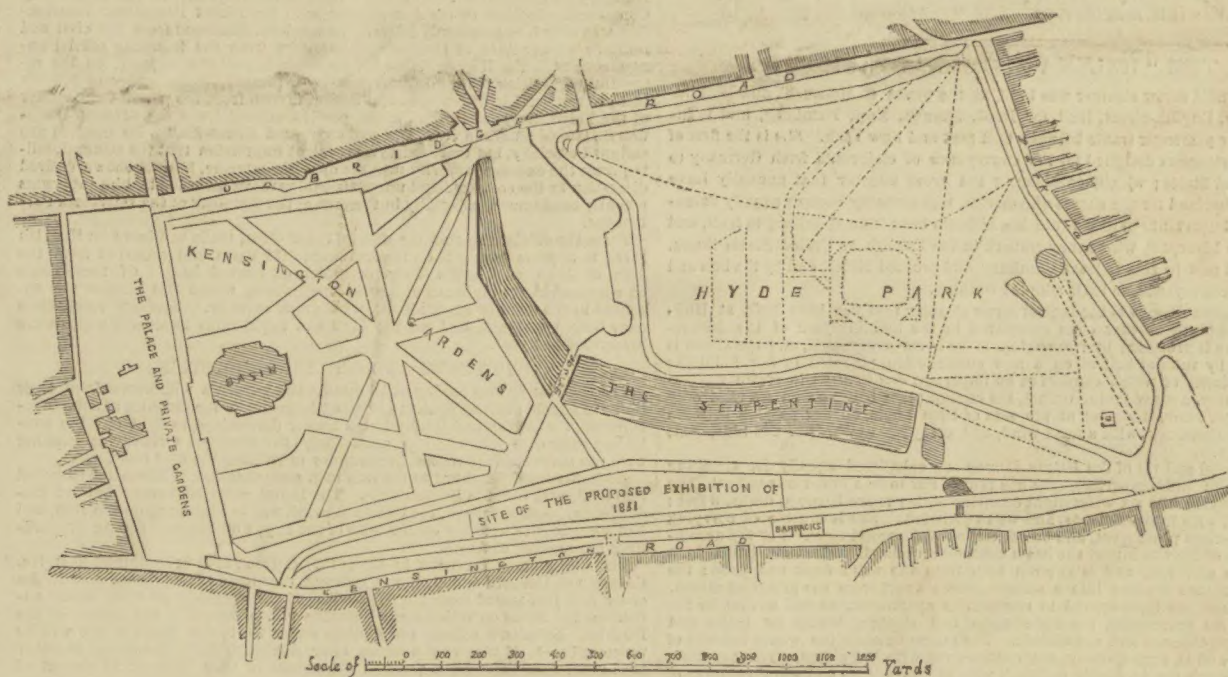
THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF 1851.

MR. PAXTON'S design and estimate for the structure in Hyde Park for the Exhibition of 1851 (an Engraving and description of which appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of the 6th instant), have, we are glad to find, been adopted, after lengthened deliberation, by the Building Committee of the Royal Commission, as the best and most acceptable, in every point of view, of the various tenders submitted to their consideration. We have already entered so fully on the merits of Mr. Paxton's plan, that it is only necessary, on the present occasion, to state that the cost of the erection is to be £87,000; that all the materials are to remain the property of Mr. Paxton, to be removed by him, or otherwise, at the appointed time, according to the directions of Parliament, and that the building will be commenced in a few days.

A great, but, as it appears to us, very senseless and unjust outcry, has been raised by a certain portion of the press and the public against the erection of any building in Hyde-park for the purposes of the Great National Exhibition of 1851. We are inclined, however, to treat this outcry, fomented as it is by all sorts of prejudices and misrepresentations, as of exceedingly little worth. When the Exhibition was first proposed, all classes of the people, from the highest to the lowest, united in approval of a scheme so vast, and so likely to be beneficial. It was hailed as an undertaking of world-wide importance, and as calculated, more than any other project ever broached in our time, to strengthen the mutual good feeling of all the civilized nations of the earth. It is still viewed in this light even by those who object to placing it in Hyde-park. It is evident that such an exhibition, if we are to have it at all, must have a local habitation somewhere on *terra firma*. We cannot have it in the clouds. Hyde-park was mentioned from the very first as the site in every way most eligible and advantageous, and further and most careful consideration has but confirmed the original decision. Whatever site might have been selected would have been open to the objections of those whose failing it is to be never satisfied with any arrangement which satisfies other people; and sensitive owners of property, and hypochondriacal old gentlemen and ladies, would still have been found to complain of the building, and the traffic it would cause, in whatever part of the metropolis or its environs it had been determined to place it. But the objectors to what is absurdly called "the profanation of Hyde Park," are less entitled to sympathy than any

other class of objectors whatever, as it was never seriously proposed to place it anywhere else. There might be some toleration for objectors, if it were at this late period determined to place it on Primrose Hill, or any other public site. They might plead that they never heard of the proposition before, and insist that even at the eleventh hour they were justified in complaining of it. But those who so vehemently declaim at the present time against making Hyde Park the site, have no such plea. They knew from the very first what was intended and agreed upon; and it is rather too late in

the day for them to come forward with such objections as they now make. The whole civilised world has been officially informed of the Exhibition, and of its proposed site; all the manufacturing nations of the earth have been invited to send to it the specimens of their taste, skill, industry, and enterprise; many of them, at considerable expense, have appointed commissioners to co-operate with the commissioners in this country; some have even sent their agents over; and others have already agreed to transmit at their own expense to Hyde Park the articles—many of them



PLAN OF HYDE PARK.

most bulky and cumbrous—which they intend to exhibit. The people of Great Britain have subscribed about £64,000 in aid of the project, which sum includes the small but graceful and grateful contributions of many thousands of working

journeymen in various trades. Committees in all our large cities and towns have been formed, and a vast machinery has been set in motion, all whose operations would come to a stand-still, if at this, the eleventh hour, any other place than Hyde-park were to be



selected. The result of a change of place would, probably, lead to the postponement of the Exhibition for a whole year, or even to its total abandonment. Rather than such a national disgrace should befall us, we might well consent to make some sacrifices even of the beauty and amenity of Hyde-park. But the sacrifice, if any, will be so exceedingly small as to be inappreciable except to the microscopic eyes of professional and constitutional fault-finders. A glance at the map in the preceding page will show better than whole columns of description, how little of the really ornamental or available portion of the Park is to be occupied for this magnificent purpose. Twenty acres out of 387 would be no such formidable inroad upon the space set apart for the public health and recreation, were there no other parks in London; but, when we remember that there are Kensington-gardens, St. James's-park, the Green-park, Regent's-park, Greenwich-park, the Victoria Park, Richmond Park, and Bushy Park, or about 1568 acres in all—which will still be as available as ever they were to the public comfort and necessity, it becomes almost ludicrously evident that the objections of those who allege injury to the health of the people—a loss of needful enjoyment and recreation to any classes—by being deprived for a short time of these twenty acres, are of the most infinitesimal, if of any, value. The general public, we are convinced, do not share either their alarm or their objections; and would be quite content, in case of need, to make a real and not a fancied sacrifice for such a great purpose as the Exhibition. Fortunately, no sacrifice is required; but, if it were, the public heart is so set upon this matter, that a sacrifice twenty times greater would be cheerfully made, if put to the vote of the great bulk of the community.

We cannot conclude this subject without a word upon another point. So determined are some writers to find fault, or so incapable are they of considering the proposed Exhibition without an effort to thwart it, that no design for the building, from whomsoever it may emanate, is allowed to have any merit. Brick will not suit them, stone does not please them, iron is distasteful to them, and the magnificent iron and glass house, designed by Mr. Paxton—at all events a novelty—is not considered worthy of a second thought. In fact these critics are determined to be dissatisfied; and will neither approve of a site nor of a building, wheresoever the site may be, and whosoever may be the competing architect. If they would boldly state at once that they object to the whole Exhibition, we should be able to understand them; but to approve of the Exhibition, and yet to object to all possible means of carrying it out, is as senseless as it is mischievous.

THE "HELENA SLOMAN" STEAM-SHIP.

This splendid screw steamer was built at the works of Messrs. T. and W. Pim, engineers, English-street, Hull, for R. M. Sloman, Esq., Hamburg, and is intended for passenger traffic between that port and New York. She is the first of a line of steamers designed for the conveyance of emigrants from Germany to the United States; which, considering the great number that annually leave their Fatherland for the shores of America, will probably become equally extensive and important. Their route has hitherto been from Hamburg to Hull, and thence to Liverpool, where they embark in the English or United States liners. They will now be able to leave Hamburg, and proceed direct, and by the best and quickest conveyance, to their adopted country.

The *Helena Sloman* is the largest screw steamer that has been built at Hull, and is the tenth of that class completed in the building-yard of the Messrs. Pim. She is propelled by two engines of 80 horse-power each, and the steam is supplied by tubular boilers on a new construction, patented by her builders; the peculiarity of which consists in an important desideratum in steam navigation, namely, a great saving of fuel, the consumption being on an average only 12 cwt. per hour, steaming at the rate of nine knots, on her passage between Hull and Hamburg, with a head wind, and carrying upwards of 600 tons, coals and cargo.

The model and rig of the *Helena Sloman* are calculated equally for steaming and sailing; and her performance has proved her to be a first-rate sea-boat. The hold is divided into six water-tight compartments; space between decks, 6 feet; and fitted with iron bedsteads, and well ventilated. She is capable of carrying 300 third-class passengers, and 50 each first and second class. For the accommodation of the two latter, she has a spacious and handsome saloon, lighted from the sides and top, and is entered both from the main deck and poop; the latter entrance leading into a smoking-room apart from the principal saloon. No expense has been spared to render this apartment, as well as that for the second-class passengers, the state-rooms and sleeping berths for ladies and gentlemen, cheerful and convenient. The saloon extends the whole breadth of the ship, and is, consequently, not encumbered with bed places. The panelling is of bird-eye maple, highly polished, with gilt mouldings and spiral columns of the same beautiful wood, between which are placed several mirrors. The seats and sofas are also of maple, and covered with green velvet. The *Helena Sloman* has given complete satisfaction to her owners, whose overseer, Mr. Holt, superintended her construction.

The *Helena Sloman* left Hamburg, on the 9th ult., with upwards of 400 passengers, which she accommodated with ease and safety.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE ROYAL YACHT.—The Royal yacht, *Victoria and Albert*, has arrived at Lisbon. The yacht has made the most wonderful passage on record (the quickest ever made by a steamer from England hitherto occupied 78 hours). The *Victoria and Albert* has made it in 65 hours. The distance she ran is about 760 miles. The current was against her crossing the Bay of Biscay, by which she lost 39 miles; consequently she averaged a mean speed per hour of 12 knots 2 fms, for 65 consecutive hours, an achievement never before accomplished by any steamer, and altogether unparalleled. The yacht brought out copies of the London journals, containing Lord Palmerston's great speech in defence of his foreign policy, and delivered them at the residence of the British minister at Lisbon in 66 hours from England! The *Victoria and Albert* is expected back at Portsmouth the latter end of this month.

The pay of the Colonel-in-Chief of the 60th Rifles, vacant by the death of the late Duke of Cambridge, only amounts to the sum of £238 15s. 5d. per annum, or 13s. 1d. per day.

REWARDS FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICES.—An augmentation of £100 has been granted to Major-General Alexander Thompson, C.B., and Major-General Sir Thomas Henry Browne, K.C.H., in addition to the sums already enjoyed by each of those distinguished officers.

MAJOR EDWARDS.—The Honourable East India Company have granted an allowance, during life, of £100 per annum to the gallant Major Herbert Edwards, in consideration of his eminent services and the serious injury to his right hand.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF GREENWICH HOSPITAL.—The total revenue of Greenwich Hospital for the year 1849 was £149,731 6s. 5d., and the expenditure £146,957 18s. 2d., leaving a surplus of £1,773 8s. 2d. The revenue is made up in the following manner:—Net produce of estates in Northumberland, Cumberland, and Durham, £29,219; ditto of estates in Greenwich, £2531; interest on vested property, £82,491; grant from the Consolidated Fund in lieu of merchant seamen's sixpences, £20,000; freightage on treasure, £10,406. The principal items of expenditure may be thus described:—Household and contingent expenses, comprising the maintenance and clothing of 2710 pensioners and 97 nurses, salaries, allowances, £112,375; paid on account of schools, £18,683; purchase of ground to keep the river frontage opposite clear from unsightly buildings or manufactories affecting the health of the inmates of the hospital, £12,890.

MILITIA ESTIMATES.—The report just issued from the select committee appointed to prepare the Militia Estimates for the year 1850-51, sets forth that the estimated charge of the disembodied militia of Great Britain and Ireland from the 1st April, 1850, to the 31st March, 1851, is £109,850; viz. £86,650 for that of Great Britain, and £23,200 for that of Ireland. The numbers are 3341 for Great Britain, and 457 for Ireland. The total decrease on the estimates, as compared with those for the year 1849-50, are of numbers 160, of charge £2950. The detail of charge of the out-pensioners from the British and Irish regular militia, and from the local militia for the year ending 31st March, 1851, shows their united numbers to be £2276, and the estimated charge to be for the regular militia, £30,000; and for the local militia, £850.

A CAPTIVE NO PRIZE.—Captain the Hon. G. F. Hastings, of the *Cyclops*, has been recently cast in £5000 damages, by the Slave Commissioners on the Coast of Africa, for illegal detention of a Portuguese ship.

Captain Dumont, one of the survivors of the melancholy shipwreck of the *Medusa*, died last week at Maintenon, in France, in the 76th year of his age.

In the year ended 5th January last, the wine imported into this country amounted to 7,970,067 gallons. The quantity retained for home consumption was 6,251,862 gallons. The quantities remaining in warehouse under bond at that date were 8,983,557 gallons. Of spirits 10,509,774 gallons were imported in the year. Brandy was much imported last year on account of the cholera—no fewer than 4,479,549 gallons, of which 2,187,358 gallons were retained for home consumption. On the 5th January last there were of spirits 8,998,474 gallons in warehouse under bond.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The bill for the restriction of the public press has passed the Legislative Assembly, and the Paris journals, with very few exceptions, denounce the measure as the most fatal blow ever aimed at the liberty of thought and the freedom of its promulgation. They declare that it is the more galling, because this work of destruction has been accomplished by the Republic.

The news-agents have been prohibited from selling the *Pouvoir*, in consequence of the attack on the Assembly published in that journal of Monday last.

On Wednesday a resolution passed the Assembly, according to which it is to be prorogued from the 11th of August to the 11th of November.

The Minister of Finance on the same day brought forward the budget for 1851, and stated that the receipts of the year would more than realise the calculations he had made on submitting his financial statement to the House on the 4th of April. From the prosperous state of the revenue, he should neither require a loan, nor any additional taxes. He had great pleasure in stating that the persons unemployed were not so many by one-half as at this period last year, and that commerce was daily improving.

Rumours were in circulation that a change in the Constitution would, in all probability, shortly be proposed, the President of the Republic being desirous of creating a Senate of about 240 persons of distinction. Count Montalembert is to bring forward the measure, and, if carried, is to be the President, with full power over the Church, in which he has ever felt a deep interest. Such are the reports; but, whether or not they rest upon any substantial authority, is more than we can undertake to say.

M. Victor Hugo is so unwell that he has been compelled to apply to the Assembly for leave of absence. An affection of the throat is the cause of indisposition.

The *Moniteur* publishes a statement of the revenue for the first six months of 1850. The sum total amounts to 350,467,000 francs. This result, compared with the corresponding returns of 1848 and 1849, presents in increase in the first case of 18,640,000 francs, and in the second of 16,031,000 francs.

The President of the Republic went to Compiègne on Sunday, and was received with great applause by the townspeople and the inhabitants of the village. There is, however, little real political importance in such demonstrations as these.

The annual exhibition of the works of living artists is to take place in the Louvre, and is to commence on the 1st September.

A fire broke out on the 15th inst., at Fontenay, near Versailles. Firemen were at once despatched in considerable force, and after great difficulty, succeeded in getting the fire under. The celebrated Horace Vernet, wearing his uniform as Colonel of the National Guard, was on the spot at the head of his men.

SPAIN.

Notwithstanding all the costly preparations which had been made on so extravagant a scale to "welcome the little stranger," the hopes of Isabella Segunda of a direct heir to her throne have been bitterly disappointed. Her Majesty was delivered, at four o'clock on the afternoon of the 12th inst., of a son, who died a few minutes after birth. The health of the Queen was progressing satisfactorily.

AUSTRIA.

The utmost astonishment, as well as joy, has been created both in Austria and Hungary by the disgrace into which "the butcher Haynau," as the sanguinary Commander-in-Chief of the Austrian forces in the recent Hungarian insurrection was called, has suddenly fallen. He has been dismissed from the civil and military government of Hungary, as appears from the following official announcement in the *Wiener Zeitung* of the 9th inst.—"His Majesty, on the respectful proposition of his Ministers, has been pleased, by an order of the 6th inst., to remove Lieutenant-General Baron Haynau from the post of Commander of the Third Army, and from the full powers arising from the present exceptional state of affairs in Hungary, and connected therewith." No motives are assigned officially, but there exists a prevalent impression that the General, falling from the excess of severity into the opposite extreme, has not shown desired discretion in the complete and unconditional pardons accorded by him to persons recently condemned, especially in the case of the members of the Debreczin Parliament.

From the official report of the state of the cholera, made at Vienna on the 11th inst., it appears that it is on the increase; 139 cases had occurred from the 10th of June to the 5th July, of which 62 proved fatal. Of these cases 82 appeared in the faubourg of Leopoldstadt alone, where this disease has appeared in the form of an epidemic with great severity. Sanitary committees have been appointed, and all the laws and regulations reiterated which were prescribed last year.

DENMARK AND SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

The German powers having to all intents and purposes withdrawn from their hitherto hostile attitude against Denmark in favour of the Duchies of Schleswig-Holstein, the Danish and Duchy forces appear determined to fight out the contest on their own account; and, accordingly, the disputed territory is bustling with the movements of troops, preparatory to striking the first blow.

Accounts from Hamburg to the 13th inst. state that Gen. Willisen had marched into Schleswig towards Eckernförde. The Danes were advancing beyond Hadersleben. Schleppergell, the Danish general, was in Flensburg on the 10th, and had a conference with the commander of the city, Von Essen. Strong preparations are making at Alsen.

The Duchy army increases in strength. German officers continued to arrive. Colonel von Gerbard would, it was believed, command the advanced guard. An order had just issued from the War-office of the Duchies, at Kiel, which announces the terms on which alone Germans can take part in the defence of the Duchies. Subaltern officers and soldiers under thirty-five years of age will be welcomed—1. if they can produce their discharge from the army, together with proof that they have satisfied the claims of their country in respect of military duty; 2. credible evidence of good conduct; and 3. they must take an oath to serve to the end of the war, then to be discharged. Persons disabled in the war will receive a pension from the Duchies.

UNITED STATES.

We have accounts this week from New York to the 6th instant. Professor Webster, who was, a short time since, tried and convicted of the murder of Dr. Parkman, in Boston, had made a confession of his guilt, but solemnly declared that it was unpremeditated, and that murder was not contemplated by him when he appointed a meeting with his victim. The irritable conduct of Dr. Parkman, accompanied by menacing gestures, so excited his (Professor Webster's) passion, that, without a second's thought, he seized a stick, and struck him with all the force he could command, which blow unhappily proved fatal. Finding life extinct, he disposed of the body in the way already known.

The United States Government have demanded of the Spanish Cabinet the liberation of the American prisoners, composing a part of the Cuban expedition, which, if not complied with, is to be immediately enforced by the United States squadron lying off Cuba.

In Congress, the settlement of the slavery question is about in the same state as it was eight months ago.

The celebration of the anniversary of American independence was, as usual, held and carried out with great splendour on the 4th, and was throughout the Union a complete holiday.

The Indian depredations were continued with unabated violence in New Mexico. Ten American citizens were murdered by the Apaches in the month of May. The mail with which they were entrusted was found completely rifled of its valuable contents, and the bodies of the slain were stripped.

The excitement growing out of the attempt of Texas to assume authority over New Mexico is of a highly serious character. A convention of delegates assembled at Santa Fe have formed and promulgated a constitution for the government of New Mexico. The convention met on the 15th May; the session lasted nearly ten days; and the constitution was to go into operation on the 1st of July. The boundaries of the State were defined, and slavery prohibited. An election was to take place in a few days for the choice of members to the State Legislature. Two senators and representatives to Congress were also to be elected, and efforts would be made to procure their acceptance at Washington.

The *Viceroy* steam-ship, on her way to Halifax, went on shore on the 25th ult., on Shag Island, between Cape Sable and the Sea Islands, and sustained considerable injury. Fortunately no lives were lost, and the passengers have come to England in the *Cambria*. It was expected that the vessel would be got off. The disaster is ascribed to the same cause assigned for the loss of the *Great Britain*—the effect of an iron ball on the compass.

CANADA.

From Toronto we have advices, stating that the bill to increase the number of representatives in the Canadian Parliament to 150, was rejected by a vote of 51 against 24, two-thirds of the whole House, consisting of 84 members, being necessary to a decision. The address to the Queen in favour of placing the clergy reserve at the disposal of the Legislature, and also expressing satisfaction with England, and a desire to continue the existing relation, was adopted by a large majority.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The despatches which hitherto arrived, *via* Marseilles, in anticipation of the heavier portion of the East Indian and Chinese Mail, are themselves anticipated now by electric telegraph despatches, *via* Trieste. We thus learn of the arrival of the Calcutta parcels at Suez, on the 4th inst., with papers and letters of the 1st ult.

The Bombay mail had not reached Aden. There was no political news of the least interest, if we except the statement that the Sikhs at Hyderabad had shown symptoms of rebellion. Marquis Dalhousie, the Governor-General, was still suffering from indisposition. The heat of the season prevented all activity, and the military complained of Sir Charles Napier, on account of his unnecessarily moving the troops during the hot season.

The accounts from China mention the death of the President of the Cabinet. The negotiations between that country and Great Britain were at a stand-still; neither had the commercial treaty between America and China been concluded.

Disturbances continued at Bantam, on the island of Java.

Some pirates had been seen in the waters of Klei, and a junk had been plundered.

The cholera was raging at Kambodia as much as formerly at Siam and Cochin China.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

Sir Thomas Wilde took the oath and his seat as Baron Truro, and presided as Lord Chancellor. The Royal assent was given by commission to fifty-one public and private bills.

FACTORIES BILL.

The Earl GRANVILLE moved the committal of the Factories Bill, and stated that the measure had been adopted by the Government as a fair compromise between the millowners and the operatives. He declared that, should the amendment to be proposed by the Duke of Richmond be carried, the Government would give up the bill, which would in that case be probably lost, to the great disadvantage of the operatives.

Their Lordships having gone into committee on the bill, The Earl of HARROWBY moved an amendment similar to that proposed by Lord Ashley in the House of Commons, relative to children.

Lord STANLEY could not support this amendment, because it was a restriction on the millowners not contemplated by the act of 1847. But he was quite ready to support the amendment to be proposed by the Duke of Richmond, the object of which was to render the measure a substantial Ten Hours Bill.

The committee divided—For Lord Harrowby's amendment—Content, 25; Non-content, 58: Majority against the amendment, 33.

The Duke of RICHMOND moved his amendment, the same as that proposed in the Commons by Lord J. Manners, the object of which was to limit the period of factory labour really to ten hours. The noble Duke said he would not put the question on the low ground of expediency, or admit the right of requiring the operatives to listen to any compromise whatever; but he would boldly call on their Lordships to keep their faith, to uphold their own act of Parliament, and to reject with disdain the proposal to take any quibbling advantage of a flaw in the law they had so lately passed. He assured the Government that he was not deterred by the threat of their abandonment of the bill. Should his amendment be carried, he was himself prepared to adopt the measure in that House, and Lord J. Manners was equally prepared to take charge of it in the House of Commons.

Lord STANLEY and the Bishop of OXFORD spoke in support of the amendment; the Earl Granville, the Bishop of Manchester, the Earl of Galloway, and the Marquis of Lansdowne against it.

The committee divided. For the Duke of Richmond's amendment:—Content, 39; Non-content, 52: Majority against the amendment, 13.

The bill passed through committee.

The Larceny Summary Jurisdiction Bill, the Master's Jurisdiction in Equity Bill, and the Sheep and Cattle Contagious Disorders Prevention Continuance Bill, were read a third time and passed.

The Vestries and Vestry Clerks Bill was read a second time.

The Municipal Corporations Bill, and the Registration of Deeds (Ireland) Bill, went through committee.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The House had an early sitting, at which a few more clauses in the Mercantile Marine Bill were agreed to, after much discussion.

At the evening sitting,

SUNDAY POSTAL LABOUR.

Lord MARCUS HILL brought up her Majesty's reply to the address of the Commons, announcing that her Majesty had directed an inquiry on the subject of the Sunday Post-office deliveries.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Lord PALMERSTON stated, in answer to a question put by Mr. Stanford, that some correspondence had taken place with the various German Governments relative to the contemplated re-construction of the Zollverein Customs League, but the correspondence was not in a state of sufficient forwardness to be laid before Parliament.

In reply to Mr. B. COCHRANE, the noble Lord (Palmerston) stated that no remonstrance had been addressed by her Majesty's Government against the continued occupation of Rome by the French.

ATTORNEYS' CERTIFICATE DUTY.

Lord R. GROSVENOR moved the second reading of the Attorneys' Certificate Bill.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER opposed the bill, on the ground that, if the condition of the national finances was such as to allow of a reduction of taxation to the extent of £100,000, there were many ways of giving that reduction more advantageously to the general community than by taking off the attorneys' certificate duty. Should this duty be taken off, it would be impossible to maintain the duties on auctioneers, horse-dealers, and others.

Mr. MULLINS and Mr. MUNTZ supported the bill.

Mr. BASS opposed it.

Mr. GOLDBURN condemned attacks upon minor branches of taxation, and the frittering away of the public revenue in this small way.

Mr. BRIGHT opposed the bill.

The House having divided, there were, for the second reading of the bill, 129; against it, 122: majority against the Government, 17.

The bill was read a second time.

ECCLIASTICAL COMMISSION.

The House went into committee on the Ecclesiastical Commission Bill, and agreed to the remaining clauses.

Mr. GLADSTONE proposed the addition of a clause to enable towns containing 100,000 inhabitants, by subscribing £30,000 as an endowment for a Bishop, to have one appointed for the district, with the consent of the Bishop of the diocese and of the Government.

Lord J. RUSSELL objected to such a new constitution of bishoprics, different from, and independent of, the present episcopal order. He considered the increase of the clergy more desirable than the increase of Bishops such as those proposed.

After some observations from Lord J. MANNERS, in support of the clause, Lord J. RUSSELL promised to consider it; and, with that understanding, the clause was withdrawn.

Mr. S. HERBERT proposed a number of clauses, which he had framed with the view of effecting cathedral reform.

Sir G. GREY admitted that the subject was deserving of serious attention, but he thought that a plan of such importance, involving so many details, should be introduced, if introduced at all, in a separate bill.

After a short discussion, the committee divided—For Mr. Sidney Herbert's clauses, 84; against them, 104: majority against the clauses, 20.

The bill went through committee.

The Militia Ballot Suspension Bill, the Loan Societies Bill, and the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction Bill were read a third time and passed.

MONUMENT TO SIR ROBERT PEELE.

The report of the resolution of Committee on the Monument to Sir Robert Peel was agreed to unanimously.

The report of the Poor Relief Bill, as amended, was received, and the third reading was fixed for twelve o'clock on Friday.

The Stock in Trade Bill went through committee.

The Population Bill and the Population (Ireland) Bill were read a third time and passed.

The Highway Rates Bill was read a second time.

MARRIAGES BILL.

Mr. J. S. WORTLEY moved the passing of the Marriages Bill.

Colonel CHATTERTON said, that, as he had already divided the House on the proposal that the bill should not be extended to Ireland, he would not again put the House to the trouble of dividing.

The bill then passed.—Adjourned at a quarter to one o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

REDUCTION OF OFFICIAL SALARIES.

Lord BROUGHAM asked the Lord President if it were true that the office held by the late Sir Thomas Marrable, in the Board of Green Cloth, had not been, and was not to be filled up. He desired to know this, because it had been noticed elsewhere that most important reductions were to be made in the salaries of the diplomatic and judicial functionaries of the country. Should these ill-judged retrenchments be made, he (Lord Brougham) gave notice that he would feel it his duty to insist that these reductions should begin at the very top, so that no man in this country should be exempt from the rule of retrenchment. The noble and learned Lord gave notice that he would, on a future day, move an Address to the Crown, praying her Majesty to order a return to be laid before the House of the amount of all the savings in the Civil List revenue made since 1838, distinguishing the classes of savings, and the years in which they were effected. Lord Brougham added that if any person could have had the audacity to say—as had been said to the late Duke of Cambridge—that the time was come for lowering aristocracy, whoever that person might be, he should be made to know that Parliament was not resolved to lower the English aristocracy; although the English aristocracy would indeed be lowered if the things that were now passing should be allowed to go on—if a lady of the highest rank, connected with the families of dukes and marquises in this country, were forced to the necessity of advertising for employment.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE made a remark across the table, but it was impossible to catch its import, further than that the subject should not be discussed without notice.

Lord PORTMAN moved the second reading of the Landlord and Tenant Bill.

Lord BEAUMONT opposed it, and moved as an amendment that it be read a second time that day six months.

After a short conversation, the amendment was agreed to without a division, and the bill was consequently thrown out.

The report of the Elections (Ireland) Bill was received.

The Earl of EGLINTON drew attention to a petition complaining of the fraudulent manufacturing of petitions in reference to the Liverpool Waterworks, and moved that three persons charged with the fraud be called to the bar on Friday.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE seconded the motion.

After a few remarks by Lord MONTEAGLE and Lord STANLEY, the motion was agreed to.

The Municipal Corporations (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed, on the motion of the Earl of CARLISLE.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The House assembled at twelve o'clock, and sat till three o'clock, discussing the clauses of the Mercantile Marine Bill in committee. The clauses from 28 to 61 inclusive were agreed to. Mr. Scott then moved the adjournment of the House, as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Duke of Cambridge. The House accordingly adjourned to twelve o'clock next day.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The Public Libraries and Museums Bill went through committee. The Sunday Trading Bill was postponed to next Wednesday. Mr. AGLEBY moved the committee of the Copyhold Enfranchisement Bill. Sir G. STRICKLAND opposed the measure, and moved as an amendment, that the bill be committed that day six months. After a discussion, the House divided. For going into committee, 49; against it, 40; majority against the amendment, 9. The House went into committee on the bill, and after a lengthened discussion several amendments were made in some of the clauses. Progress was then reported, and leave obtained by the Chairman to sit again next Wednesday. Mr. BANKES moved the second reading of the Smoke Prevention Bill, which had come down from the House of Lords. Mr. ALDERMAN COPELAND, opposed the bill, and moved, as an amendment, that it be read a second time that day three months. Mr. HUME, Mr. MUNTZ, and Sir G. GREY expressed several objections to the bill. Mr. BANKES then withdrew it for the present session. The Borough Gaols Bill passed through committee.

LANDLORD AND TENANT (IRELAND) BILL.

On the motion for the second reading of the Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Bill, brought down from the House of Lords, Mr. S. CRAWFORD condemned the measure as arbitrary in its clauses, and as calculated to increase the power of the landlord, to take away the rights of the tenant, and to encourage the system of clearance. The hon. member moved, as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day three months. Mr. E. B. ROCHE seconded the amendment. Mr. HAMILTON defended the bill. Mr. BRIGHT and Mr. HUME supported the amendment. Mr. J. STUART, Mr. FRENCH, Colonel DUNNE, and Sir W. SOMERVILLE spoke in favour of the principle of the bill. Mr. ANSTY moved the adjournment of the debate for a week. Mr. E. B. ROCHE proceeded to address the House, and spoke until the hands of the clock pointed to six, when the House necessarily stood adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

ADDRESS TO THE DUCHESS OF CAMBRIDGE.—HER ROYAL HIGHNESS'S ANSWER.

The Marquis of Normanby said:—My Lords—The Earl of Powis and myself have, in obedience to your Lordships' directions, waited upon her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, and presented to her Royal Highness the address of condolence on the demise of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, to which your Lordships were pleased to agree. Her Royal Highness has requested us to present to your Lordships the following answer:—

I am deeply sensible of the kindness of the Lords spiritual and temporal in presenting to me an address on the subject of my late severe bereavement in the loss which I have recently experienced. I request that you will convey to the House of Peers the deep feeling which I entertain for this expression of sympathy on their part. The remembrance of my late dear husband will be ever treasured in my heart, and I shall never forget the just appreciation of his virtues which the House of Lords entertains.

The answer was ordered to be entered on the journals. ANSWER OF HER MAJESTY TO THE ADDRESS OF CONDOLENCE. The Marquis of WESTMINSTER reported that the Lords with white staves had waited on her Majesty with the address of condolence to which their Lordships had agreed on the death of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge. Her Majesty had been graciously pleased to receive the same, and had returned the following gracious answer:—

I thank you for the gratifying proof of your loyalty and affection which your address has afforded me, expressive of your participation in my feelings on the death of my beloved uncle the Duke of Cambridge, and for the attachment which you have expressed to my person and my family.

The answer was ordered to be entered on the journals. The County Courts Extension Bill passed through Committee.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The House had an early sitting at 12 o'clock, in which several clauses of the Mercantile Marine Bill were discussed and agreed to. Sir John Romilly was introduced, and took the oath and his seat for the borough of Devonport. The House then adjourned, and resumed at 5 o'clock.

DEATH OF THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.

LORD MARCUS HILL appeared at the bar of the House, and stated that, in obedience to the order of the House, he had presented the address of condolence on this subject to her Majesty, to which her Majesty had been graciously pleased to return the following answer:—

I have received with satisfaction, and as another gratifying proof of your attachment to my person and family, the loyal and dutiful address of condolence at the loss I have sustained by the death of my beloved uncle, the late Duke of Cambridge.

MONUMENT TO THE LATE SIR R. PEEL.

LORD MARCUS HILL also stated that he had had the honour of presenting the address on the subject of a monument to the late Sir Robert Peel, and her Majesty had been graciously pleased to return the following answer:—

I have received your address, praying me to give directions for the erection of a monument in St. Peter's Collegiate Church, Westminster, to the memory of the late Sir Robert Peel, with an inscription expressive of the sense of the country at the great and irreparable loss which it had sustained by the death of that right hon. Baronet, and I shall give directions accordingly.

THE DUCHESS OF CAMBRIDGE.

LORD SEYMOUR appeared at the bar of the House, and stated that he had caused the address of condolence to be forwarded to the Duchess of Cambridge, to which she had been pleased to return the following reply:—

I am grateful to the hon. House of Commons for presenting to me an address of condolence on the death of my late lamented husband, and I beg you to convey to that hon. House my heartfelt thanks for this honourable mark of respect, and to assure the hon. House that nothing can be more consolatory to me at this moment than the knowledge that the character of my late husband is duly appreciated.

SUNDAY LABOUR IN THE POST-OFFICE.

MR. CLAY presented a petition from the Chamber of Commerce of Hull, praying for a return to Sunday Post-office delivery. The petitioners were of opinion that if Government would not undertake the delivery of letters on Sundays, they ought to empower the railway companies to do so.

REPEAL OF THE UNION.

MR. F. O'CONNOR gave notice that on this day fortnight he should move that the Legislative Union between Great Britain and Ireland be repealed. (Laughter.)

PROVISION FOR THE FAMILY OF THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL brought a message from her Majesty, which was to the following effect:—Her Majesty, being desirous, in consequence of the death of her Royal uncle, the Duke of Cambridge, that some provision should be made for her Royal Highness the Princess Mary of Cambridge and the present Duke of Cambridge, recommended the subject to the consideration of the House, and relied on the attachment of the House to adopt such measures as might be suitable for the occasion.

The Members remained uncovered while the message was being delivered. LORD JOHN RUSSELL then rose and said—It is her Majesty's most gracious desire that the subject be taken into consideration by the House to-morrow. The subject was then fixed as the first order of the day for the next day (Friday).

IRISH AND ENGLISH UNIVERSITIES.—ADJOURNED DEBATE.

The adjourned debate on this subject was resumed by Mr. ROUNDEL PALMER, who contended that there was no necessity whatever for the Commission of inquiry into the Universities which had been issued by the Government.

Sir G. GREY defended the appointment of the commission. Mr. J. STUART moved, as an amendment on Mr. Heywood's original motion, for inquiring into the management of the Universities, that such an inquiry was a violation of the law and constitution of the kingdom, and of the rights and liberties of the subject.

After a lengthened discussion, in which Mr. GLADSTONE strongly contested the propriety of the Government Commission of Inquiry, and Lord JOHN RUSSELL advocated its necessity.

Sir G. GREY moved that the debate be adjourned to that day three months, with the view of getting rid of the original motion by Mr. Heywood for an investigation into the revenues and management of the Colleges and Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin.

On a division, the adjournment was carried by a majority of 160 to 138. LORD J. RUSSELL fixed the Bill for Altering the Oaths taken by Jews for Monday next, when he will state what course he proposes taking with respect to it.—Adjourned.

ADVANCES OF PUBLIC MONEY FOR DRAINAGE, &c.—On Wednesday the new act to authorise further advances of money for drainage and the improvement of landed property in the United Kingdom, and to amend the acts relating to such advances, was printed. By this act, which contains 14 sections, the Treasury is empowered to advance two millions for the improvement of landed property in Great Britain, and £200,000 for Ireland. A further sum of £800,000 for drainage and works of public utility in Ireland may be advanced. It is provided that loans to the same owner of property shall be restricted to £5000. The act took effect from Monday, when it received the Royal assent.

CHEAP POSTAGE IN AMERICA.—The cheap postage system (says the New York Courier) continues to work well. The last four years of cheap postage, compared with the last four years of high postage, produced as follows:—

Year	1842	1843	1844	1845	High Postage.	Year	1846	1847	1848	1849	Cheap Postage.
	4,546,000 Dols.		..	..	..	..	3,487,000 Dols.
	4,295,000 "		..	..	..	..	3,955,000 "
	4,237,000 "		..	..	..	..	4,371,000 "
	3,289,000 "		..	..	..	..	4,705,000 "

TOWN TALK AND TABLE TALK.

THE session and the season are waning together. Lord John has perpetrated the usual massacre of the legislative innocents. Parliamentary orations are getting shorter and shorter, more practical and more to the point. The business-like comes in the dog-days to be the grand quality aimed at in St. Stephen's; and the consequence is that bills, which, in the early part of the session, would have drawn forth torrents of party eloquence, are shot into the Statute-book like so many knobs of Wallend into a coal-cellar. Members begin to have visions of purple heather, and shining Highland lochs, and sure-footed shelties bearing holocausts of slaughtered grouse, or of pleasant yachting work round the western coast, fine working breezes, and brilliant regattas, and complicated signals to the Club-house at Cowes for another batch of raised pies and iced champagne; or, perhaps they are cultivating stubbly moustaches, and looking forward to merry pic-nics in German woods, or stiff climbing among Swiss glaciers, or sunny lounges on the Mole at Naples. Any way and any how only the very dregs of the session remain to be swallowed. A very few brief weeks, and London—all its concerts, and speeches, and operas over—will sink into that dismal state of solitude and emptiness which is compatible with the presence of a couple of millions of people or so within its walls.

As might be expected, numberless portraits of Sir Robert Peel are springing into existence. I believe I speak the sentiments of all who were intimately acquainted with the features of the departed statesman, when I say that it seems to have been almost beyond the power of art to produce anything like a characteristically faithful likeness of the great representative of Tamworth. His features might be reproduced with mathematical accuracy; to neither eyes, nose, or mouth might the spectator have aught faulty or untrue to attribute, and yet, after all, the portrait give no idea of what that strange and thoughtful face really was. The subtle expression, continually varying and shifting; the indefinable play of spirit round every facial muscle; the strange bewildering glamour-like spirituality, constantly shifting its shades and blending its altering phases—all this, which in reality gave its character, its indefinable but most remarkable character to the face, never could be, or at all events never has been, reproduced upon canvass. Nobody who has not seen Sir Robert will ever have the true and perfect idea of his visage. In fact it would be as easy truly to paint the appearance of shot silk at the moment when differently-falling rays of light were evoking, and at the same instant altering the subtle play of shifting colours, as it was to catch and fix for ever, by brush or pencil, the face of Sir Robert Peel. And these strange, undefined qualities of the man's appearance extended themselves to other parts of his person. His legs, for example, were very peculiarly formed; and his walk, a species of stately, pompous glide, of which "H.B." in even his most successful efforts, has only caught the meagre outside silhouette. Sir Robert's legs used not to move sturdily and straightforwardly on; but, so to speak, to slide furtively and slyly round each other, as if the one were continually trying to steal a march—to get forward unknown to its colleague. Besides this peculiarity of gait, the form of the limbs was odd; and the late Mr. O'Connell was thought to have said a very happy thing, when, in alluding to the subject, he described Sir Robert as possessing two left legs.

The death of the Duke of Cambridge, although it has been hardly felt as a public shock, has nevertheless excited a grave and earnest, though subdued, sympathy of a very flattering nature. The Duke was a thoroughly good and good-humoured man—and his name was absolutely identified with the annual festivals of our swarming metropolitan charities. How many thousands are there in London who thought a charity dinner hardly a charity dinner at all, unless, just before the band in the gallery at the Freemasons' or the London Tavern proceeded to strike up the wonted "Roast Beef of Old England," there was seen bowing his way up to the cross tables, at the head of a long line of wand-bearing stewards, the massive bald head garnished with two bunches of silvery hair—one over each ear—the portly and massive frame of the youngest son of George the Third. His speeches were certainly not eloquent, and occasionally the dual orator would make a terrible flounder in a labyrinth of sentences, out of which, however, he would again fish himself with perfect self-possession, and go straightforwardly ahead as before. Sometimes, in getting confused over the statistical details of a charity, the number of beds would be confounded with the amount of subscription, or the number of patients who had died with those who had been successfully treated; but the cheering of the company would drown the respectful and sotto voce corrections of the secretary, and the good Duke would sit down at last, quite out of breath with his rapid enumeration of the benefits of the institution, no one thinking a bit the worse of him for the harmless blunders with which his style of oratory abounded. The Duke of Cambridge, in common phrase, had his heart in the right place. The charities of London owe him many thousand pounds.

The Royal Agricultural Society's Show at Exeter furnishes a feature or two for the week's Table-talk. The displays of agricultural implements at these biennial festivals are yearly falling off; because, in many cases, the constructors cannot invent anything new, and do not choose to pay heavy prices for the conveyance all over the kingdom of articles already familiar to the agricultural world. The west of England has, however, much to learn in the way of scientific farming; and it was ludicrous to see the brown puzzled faces of lusty yeomen who have been going on as their "feathers" did before them, since the days of Oliver Cromwell, as they peered about and handled the mechanism of portable steam-engines and complicated drilling, winnowing, and scarifying machines. Devonshire farming is notoriously backwards; the holdings are generally small; the tenants possessed of a fine capital of ignorance and prejudice and of nothing else; and the soil of such a varying nature as to demand the greatest expertness in the adaptation of operations calculated to educe its differing qualities. The great dinner this year is under the management of Soyer; and the indignation which the choice of the committee gave rise to was wonderful. "Who didn't give it to an Englishman, loike?" "We want a goin' to eat noa frogs." "We be Englishmen, and doesn't want kickshaws." All this style of old-fashioned obnoxiousness—the very memory of which has died out in more go-ahead parts of the world—might have been heard from scores of the honest farmers who thronged the bustling streets of Exeter. But the proof of the pudding is in the eating; and, when matters came to the scratch, and no frogs were found hopping about the royal baron of beef, the agricultural mind was appeased, and the agricultural stomach filled to its perfect satisfaction.

There was something absolutely affecting the other day in the accidental death of Lord Gough's horse in the London Docks. The animal was the identical charger which bore the Indian warrior through all his recent battles; and Lord Gough, very naturally, wished to have the creature brought home. But what not all the matchlocks, cannon, sabres, and lances of the Sikhs could effect, the clumsiness of some of the dock gentry achieved. A rope broke, a band slipped, or some similar accident took place, and the four-footed hero of the Sikh wars became dogs'-meat. The white horse which carried the Duke of Wellington at Waterloo had a better fate. For many years he revelled in a paddock at Strathfieldsaye, and the visitor may yet see his grave. It lies close to the house; the ground is paved in, and overshadowed by trees; and a mound of green turf forms the tumulus of the Duke's charger. As may be expected, however, all the surviving cavalry of Waterloo had no such easy fate. I recollect, some fifteen years ago, riding in one of the old-fashioned break-neck races, in which the fare could maintain a conversation with the driver, along Princes-street, in Edinburgh. Our horse was a high-stepping old grey; his coat still sleek and fine, but his poor bones sticking out most miserably through it. Although evidently almost at the end of his tether, the old fellow stepped out caputally, and flung his head about as though he had been a two-year-old. "There's some spirit in that chap yet," remarked, with diffidence, of course, as became an individual unlearned in horse-flesh, to the driver. "Eh, sir," was the reply, "ye may say that. He's no had an' o' the cabs ay ahint him. That auld naig, sir, was an' o' the Scots Greys at Waterloo." During a subsequent residence in modern Athens, I frequently heard this story confirmed. Indeed, all who knew the streets of Edinburgh about the time I speak of, were on terms of personal acquaintance with "Old Grey Waterloo."

A. B. R.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—A highly interesting series of lectures have just been commenced at this place, by Mr. Pepper, the professor of chemistry to this institution. "On the Apparent Contradictions of Chemistry." The lecturer commenced by observing that the chief object in view was the explanation of certain anomalous effects observed when liquids assume the "spheroidal state." But, in order to demonstrate that the contradictory principle was not peculiar to those results, a number of chemical experiments were brought forward, showing that the most contrary to rule effects are not opposed to reason, and that all were only apparent, not real, contradictions. The lecture was attended by a crowded and highly respectable audience, and was much applauded.

THE GREAT DESERT OF SAHARA.—By advices from Mourzuk we learn that Mr. Richardson and his Prussian fellow-travellers, Drs. Bark and Overweg, had safely reached the capital of Fezzan, and were preparing for their long journey to Central Africa. They are waiting the arrival of an escort of Touaricks from Ghat to conduct them from the Ghat territory to Aheer and Agadez, the unexplored Touarick countries in the southern regions of the Sahara. On the Queen's birthday, M. Guglielmi, the British Consul at Mourzuk, gave a dinner to the Bey of Fezzan, with his principal officers, and the travellers. The dinner was sumptuous for the regions of the Desert, and good Mussulmans drank the health of her Majesty in champagne. In honour of the Germans the health of his Majesty the King of Prussia was also drunk. At noon 51 discharges of musketry and matchlocks announced to the natives of Mourzuk, the Tibboos and Touaricks, and Soudanese and Bornouese, congregated there for commerce, the happy event of her Majesty's birthday.

The new church, which has been mainly built by Charles Bowyer Adderley, Esq., M.P., at Salford, near Birmingham, will be consecrated on Tuesday, the 23d instant. The service will commence at a quarter past eleven o'clock, and the sermon be preached by the Lord Bishop of Worcester. A collection will be made after the service, towards the incidental expenses of the church.

The return of Major Walter Unett to his native town (Birmingham), after his brilliant career in India, was celebrated at Dee's Royal Hotel, on Friday evening week, by a banquet, to which the gallant major was invited as a guest. Upwards of one hundred and sixty of the principal inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood assembled to testify their admiration of his conduct in the trying and protracted campaigns in which he so prominently signalled himself by his gallant bearing and heroic conduct. The chair was occupied by W. Lucy, Esq.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

An association is being formed for the purpose of effectually supporting the wishes of the Government, and the opinion of the public so unequivocally expressed at various meetings against the recent interference with the delivery of letters and newspapers in the country on Sunday, with the view of rescinding the recent postal regulation. It is intended to invite the co-operation, advice, and assistance of all classes, and, if necessary, immediately to hold public meetings at some of the London theatres, and to organize meetings in all the large towns.

According to the *Tablet*, the dignity of a cardinal is destined for the Right Rev. Dr. Wiseman, and he will proceed to Rome in the month of August next. It is also stated that the Hon. and Rev. George Talbot has been summoned to the Holy City on the express invitation of the Pope, with a view to his appointment to a place of high trust near the person of his holiness.

We regret to state, that, owing to the objections of the East India Company, the contemplated arrangements of the Government with the Peninsular and Oriental Company for the establishment of steam communication to Sydney, will have to be abandoned, or, at all events, delayed for two years, when the charter of the India Company will expire.

It is stated that Sir E. Walker, Mr. Edwin James, Q.C., or Mr. John Jervis, son of the new Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, will be the candidate in the Liberal interest for Chester. A Protectionist opposition is spoken of in the person of Mr. Egerton, a gentleman of considerable property residing in the neighbourhood.

A steam communication has been opened this week, between Ballina, in the west of Ireland, and Liverpool. The traders of Ballina expect to derive much benefit from the communication.

A plain model of 3000 square miles of England, is now exhibiting at Manchester. The size of the model is six feet by four, and represents the country lying between the Humber and the Mersey, comprising a great portion of Yorkshire and Lancashire, with portions of Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, and Cheshire. The model is from a survey by Mr. F. A. Carrington. This model is offered for sale for 250 guineas, and a public subscription is organised in Manchester to purchase it. The Mayor has subscribed £20.

To show the sense entertained by the committee of the great London charities of the unwearied kindness, courtesy, and liberality of their deceased benefactor the late Duke of Cambridge, it was proposed that two or three representatives of each society should assemble at Kew Bridge on Tuesday at the Royal funeral, and fall into the line of procession with the local bodies. The Lord Chamberlain, however, deemed this demonstration of respect inconsistent with the instructions for a private funeral, and the parties had only the consolation of knowing that their motives were understood and appreciated.

Earl Howe has nominated the Rev. Ernest Hawkins to Curzon Chapel, in the parish of St. George, Hanover-square, in the room of Dr. Fulford, appointed Bishop of Montreal.

Earl Beauchamp has given instructions to his steward, Mr. W. James, of Mappowder, to return 10 per cent. to his Dorsetshire tenantry at the Midsummer audit.

On Saturday afternoon, between four and five o'clock, a vessel named the *Saunders*, belonging to Mr. Phillips, a lighterman, and lying off Irongate-stairs, in the Thames, caught fire, and in a few minutes, notwithstanding prompt assistance was given, the cabin, head, and the after part of the vessel were in flames. The two splendid steam-ships, the *Batavier*, Rotterdam trader, and the *Leith*, a Scotch trader, were in close proximity to the fire, and the fore-part of both ships' sides, together with their paddle-boxes, were damaged.

The Mayor of Southampton has invited the Lord Mayor of London to a grand banquet, in return for his Lordship's hospitable entertainment at the Mansion House to encourage the great Industrial Exhibition. The Lord Mayor has accepted the invitation, and the banquet will take place about the middle of next month in the Town Hall, above the bar gate of Southampton.

The Court of Brussels has gone into mourning for three weeks, on account of the death of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, commencing on the 14th inst.

The chair of Civil History, vacant by the death of the Rev. Dr. Ferrie, in the University of St. Andrew's, has been conferred by the Marquis of Ailsa upon Dr. Macdonald, late of Edinburgh.

On Sunday no fewer than seven persons met their deaths by drowning in the Thames, between Battersea and London bridges.

According to a parliamentary paper printed on Saturday, 61 benefices, rectories, or vicarages have been united under the act 1 and 2 Vict., cap. 106.

By an award of the arbitrators, Mr. Hudson, M.P., has just paid to the Eastern Counties Company the full amount of their claim for the sum drawn out by him while chairman of the company, in connexion with an alleged purchase of scrip of the Wisbeach, St. Ives, and Cambridge line, and for which, according to the report of the investigation committee in April, 1849, "no scrip could be found." The amount to be refunded was £1000, with interest from the date of the transaction.

By a return printed on Saturday, it is shown that the charges and expenses of the Commissioners for Building New Churches amounted in the year ending the 25th of March last to £3387 12s., exclusive of £559 4s. 1d. for "law costs," which costs were not paid for the want of funds.

A letter from Bordeaux of the 10th inst. states that the wheat harvest has commenced in the department of the Gironde under the most favourable auspices. The grain is firm and heavy, and of excellent quality.

The deliveries of tea from the London warehouses were last week 583,383 lb. The consumption continues good, and the market healthy.

The total amount of money remaining to be raised on the 5th July, 1850, to complete the aids granted by Parliament for the service of the years 1848 and 1849, was £1,095,740 4s. 9d.

In the salmon streams of Invernesshire the takes per net, especially in the Beaula, have very much improved of late, and promise to restore the fair game of the river. On one morning, some few days ago, not fewer than 240 grilse were taken; on another 169; and in five successive mornings the large number of 712 grilse, besides salmon.

The female haymakers at the farm of the British Iron Company, Monmouthshire, struck on Monday last for an increase of wages.

In the parish of Keighley, £13,000 has been expended upon churches and national schools during the last nine years.

The Lord Mayor on Tuesday entertained at dinner the deputy and Common Council of his ward, with the trustees of Dame Anne Bacon's Charity.

Mr. Kersley, Second Master of the Maidstone Grammar School, has been appointed to an Assistant Mastership in King William's College, Isle of Man.

It is the intention of some of the friends of the late Rev. M. C. Morton, Warden of St. Columba's College, Ireland, to unite for the purpose of inserting an obituary window in the church of Houghton-le-Spring, to the memory of one so highly respected and beloved by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. The donations are, it is understood, limited to one guinea each.

For a country church, to be erected in a village called Lydbrook, in the lower part of Gloucestershire, tenders on the following widely differing estimates were delivered and opened last week as follows:—Myers, London, £4800; Coleman, Westbury, near Gloucester, £3900; Roberts, Monmouth, £3565; Pearson, Ross, Herefordshire, £2500.

The amount expended on the repair and maintenance of Greenwich Park during the last five years was as follows:—1845, £796; 1846, £1250; 1847, £856; 1848, £1279; and in 1849, £1045. The only persons employed in the park are the ranger, head-keeper, under-keeper, and two constables of the metropolitan police.

It is expected that Lord Lonsborough will be elected a trustee of the British Museum, in the room of the late Sir R. Peel; and that his Royal Highness Prince Albert will be appointed by her Majesty as trustee, in the place of the late Duke of Cambridge.

Mr. Paxton's plan for the building for the Exhibition of 1851 in Hyde Park, sketched and described in the *ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS* of the 6th inst., has been accepted by the Commissioners. The building is to be constructed for £87,000, and all the materials are to remain the property of Mr. Paxton, to be removed by him, or otherwise, as Parliament may hereafter ordain.

M. Poitevin, the aeronaut, who ascended for the second time from the Champs de Mars, (Paris), on Sunday last, made his descent safely in a field at Vermonillet (Seine-et-Oise), about eight leagues from Paris. A large number of the peasantry hastened to his assistance, and he found also three of his friends from Paris, who had followed the direction of the balloon on horseback. The horse, on touching the ground, gave evident signs of satisfaction. He had no bleeding at the mouth, as in the first ascent. M. Godart made his descent safely near Nanterre.

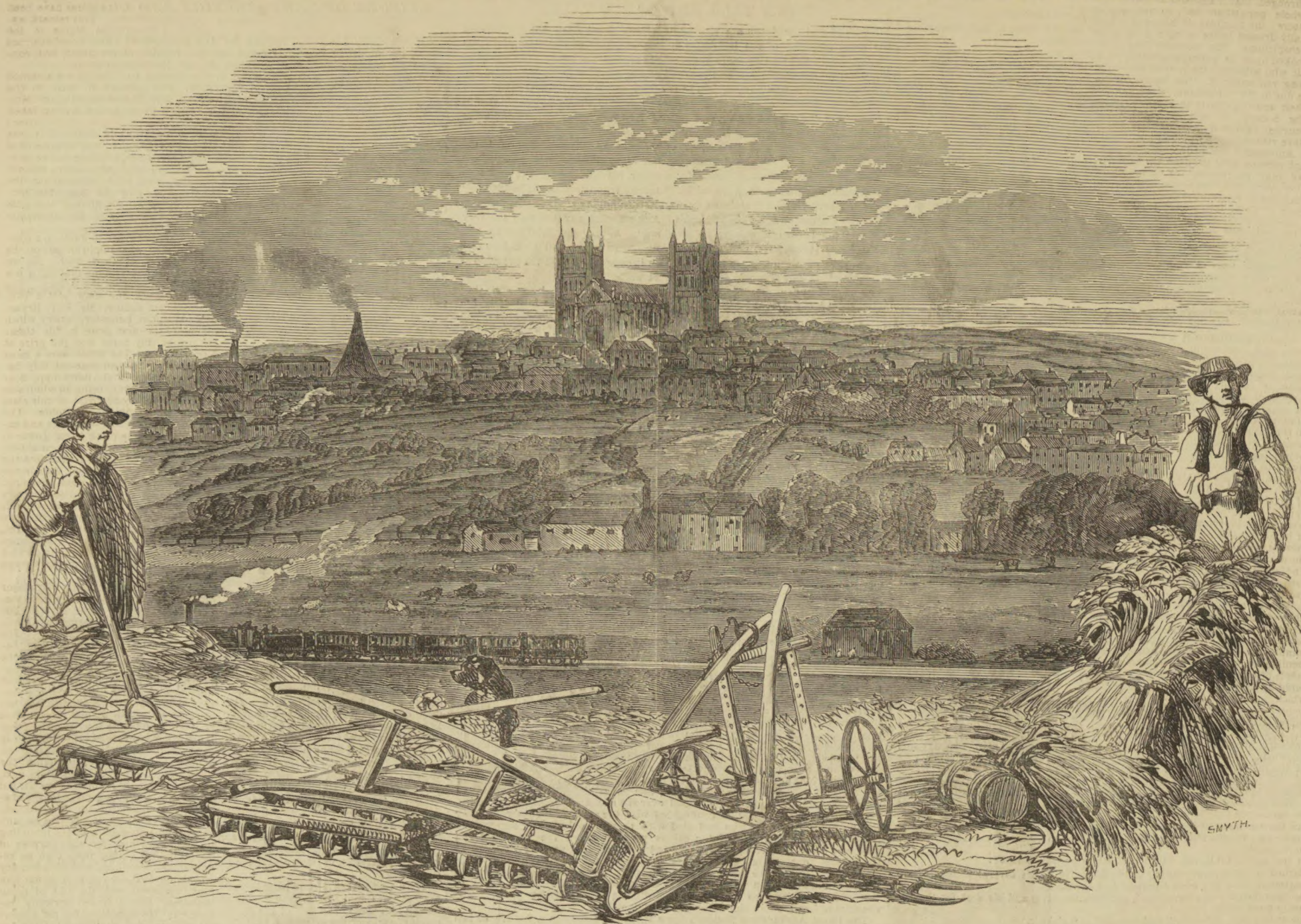
Mr. Caldecott having declined to act as Sheriff of London, the Lord Mayor will hold a Common Hall on Monday next, for the election of a fit and proper person to serve in the office, together with Alderman Carden, for the ensuing year.

All the hotels and private lodging-houses at Killarney and the neighbourhood are now crowded with visitors, tourists, &c., from all quarters, and never, it is said, were the lakes and scenery seen to such advantage, the weather being all that could be desired for such a purpose.

The favourable condition of the crops in Ireland, and the abundance of the expected produce, is the theme of universal gladness and thankfulness throughout the country, and in no quarter is there a word about the potato rot, unless it be an occasional growl of disappointment from some inhuman forestaller of the people's food. The finest potatoes are now selling in most of the markets at 8d. a stone.

The half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of the St. Katherine's Docks took place on Tuesday, at which the directors recommended a dividend at the rate of four per cent. per annum, free of income-tax, to be paid, which proposition, together with the report, was adopted unanimously.

A cargo of ice has arrived in the Thames from one of the Norwegian ports, comprising several hundred tons weight of this peculiar article of merchandise. This importation possesses unusual interest, as being the first instance in which a British ship has been employed to bring a cargo of foreign ice to this country from the north of Europe.



**ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.
TWELFTH ANNUAL MEETING AND EXHIBITION.**

(From our own Reporter.)

EXETER, Thursday, July 19.

This ancient city being selected for the annual exhibition of the Royal Agricultural Society, the inhabitants, in order to do honour to the occasion, have decorated the streets in the most superb manner, the main streets being ornamented with from two to half-a-dozen triumphal arches of tasteful and varied design, with mottoes appropriate to the occasion; in addition to which, streamers, banners, and flags, many of which were richly executed, were flying from almost every house: all the public buildings were similarly ornamented. The display

was not confined to the main streets, but pervaded the entire city, down to the narrowest alley, some of which latter that diverged from High-street were so highly bedecked with laurel branches and similar ornamental shrubs, that it required only a little stretch of imagination on the part of the passer-by to conceive that he was passing through a series of rustic arbours rather than the heart of an ancient city. We counted more than twenty triumphal arches, when we ceased the enumeration. Several of the triumphal arches were ornamented with crowns and stars, and other devices, which in the evening were illuminated with gas or variegated lamps. Several of the principal shops had also honoured the occasion by illuminating. A faint conception of the appearance of the city may be had by imagining the display made by every house being more or less covered with evergreens, and a countless number of flags of varied

colour waving in every direction. The extent to which this enthusiasm has gone may be conceived when we state that Queen-street, from the Post-office to High-street, has been converted into a temporary boulevard, by planting some scores of larches. The whole appearance of the city is such as that usually presented in honour of some triumphant destroyer of his species, and this is the first time we have had the pleasure of witnessing a like compliment to the more useful arts of peace.

The lamented death of the late Duke of Cambridge has cast a slight gloom over this occasion, as his Royal Highness was to have attended the Exhibition; and there was a faint anticipation, also, that their Royal Highnesses Prince Albert and the Prince of Wales would also have been present.

Last night, and, in fact, up to an early hour this morning, the streets were so



ARRIVAL OF CATTLE AT THE SHOW-YARD.

thronged, that it appeared as though the whole population had turned out of doors; the numbers of fashionable and gaily-dressed ladies being not the least conspicuous. The occasion has been looked upon as a complete festival, and all who witnessed the general scene will long remember it. The highest praise is due to the inhabitants of Exeter for their spirited efforts in compliment to the Society, as well as the general courtesy exhibited to the strangers who have visited their ancient city.

Amongst a few of the more important persons who attended the meeting, we may enumerate the Marquis of Downshire, the President; the Duke of Richmond, President Elect of the Society; Earls Chichester, Falmouth, Leicester, Ilchester, Spencer; Viscounts Chetwynd, Hill, Courtenay; Lords de Tabley, Portman, Wharfedale; Sir T. D. Acland, Bart., M.P.; Sir M. W. Ridley, Bart., M.P.; Sir J. Johnston, Bart., M.P.; Sir C. Lemon; the Hon. D. Pelham, M.P.; R. H. Clive, M.P.; H. W. Wilson; Colonel Challinor; Fisher Hobbs, Esq.; Professors Way and Simonds.

From the distance of Exeter, and the want of a continuous line of railway from the eastern and midland agricultural counties, neither the numbers of stock or visitors from those districts have been anything equal to that seen at several former Exhibitions. This diminution was more particularly seen in the classes of short-horns and Leicesters; in quality, however, they have never been excelled. To compensate for this diminution, the entries of Devons, as might have been anticipated, are exceedingly numerous, and of excellent quality: the same remark applies to the pigs. In sheep, the entries are smaller than usual. The show of horses was superb, being both numerous and of great merit—particularly the draught-horses and mares with foals. The class of roadsters and generally useful horses were also uncommonly good.

We may here remark that the decisions of the Judges of horses at the last Exhibition, held at Norwich, gave rise to considerable, but we believe ill-founded, complaints. It must be borne in remembrance, that action and many other points of consequence have to be considered by the Judges of horses—amongst which may be stated that of any incipient appearance of turning out a roarer; all of which the Judges have the opportunity of testing—not so the ordinary spectator. From a personal knowledge of the character and ability of the Judges engaged in the horse class on this occasion, we can only say that their decisions ought to give satisfaction.

The implements exhibited were not so numerous as on former occasions, but the deficiency of number was amply made up in superior excellence and workmanship; there was a total absence of the agricultural gimcrackery which formed so great a nuisance in this department at many former exhibitions. Another favourable symptom was that really good useful implements were reduced in price, which in many instances has caused increased sales. This extra demand will amply compensate the maker for his lower profit. Amongst those most worthy of notice we observed an excellent plough for general purposes, prize £7, Mr. William Ball, of Northampton, Rothwell; some excellent drills by Messrs. Richard Hornsby and Sons, of Grantham, and Richard Garratt and Son, Saxmundham; these two parties divided the prizes in the class of drills. There were three excellent steam-engines, the prize of £50 being awarded to Messrs. R. Hornsby and Son, and £25 to Messrs. Clayton, Shuttleworth, and Co. An excellent corn dressing machine, by Messrs.

R. Hornsby and Son, obtained the prize of £10. We notice this particularly, because the winnowing machines in general throughout England are very inferior compared with the implement under notice. A very useful implement combining the offices of paring plough, cultivator, grubber, and scarifier, obtained a prize of £10; manufactured by Messrs. Smith and Co. (Stamford). No very particular improvement was visible in the horse-hoes nor liquid manure distributors. Some excellent cottage grates were exhibited, combining the qualities of economy of fuel, and the application of heated air to the upper apartments of the dwelling; a prize of £5 was awarded to one exhibited by Mr. W. N.

Nicholson. Some good haymaking-machines were shown: these implements are coming into much more general use.

With respect to the cattle exhibition, it may be remarked that the principal fault to be found was in the exhibition of bulls of the short-horn breed, boars, Leicester and long-wooled rams, in too fat a condition for service. With this solitary exceptional remark, the Exhibition may be pronounced pre-eminently excellent as regards quality of stock.

At the earlier Exhibitions of this Society, the prizes for each description of stock were generally obtained by some particular locality famed for

and Mr. Turner's water meadows will must be reserved for next week.

The excitement which wrought so remarkable a change in the ancient city seemed to wax stronger as the week progressed; Union Jacks and St. George's Crosses appeared to have the property of self-multiplication, and triumphal arches, already almost weighed down with laurels and oak-branches, were now surmounted with ponderous crowns and large transparencies, hung with other

a distinctive breed; on the present occasion, however, the prizes have been very widely diffused. This remark applies in a remarkable degree to the short-horn class. The Herefords, not being so widely disseminated, had, consequently, a narrower range.

The Devons had the prizes awarded almost solely to stock bred in the county, Mr. James Quartly, of Moland, near South Molton, having taken away the greater portion of the prizes: some of the young animals in this class were remarkable for their symmetrical beauty. Some South Hams cows possessed much merit as milkers, and are well calculated for a mountainous district. The prizes for pigs were very widely diffused: the whole of the class of young pigs were of an uncommon degree of merit.

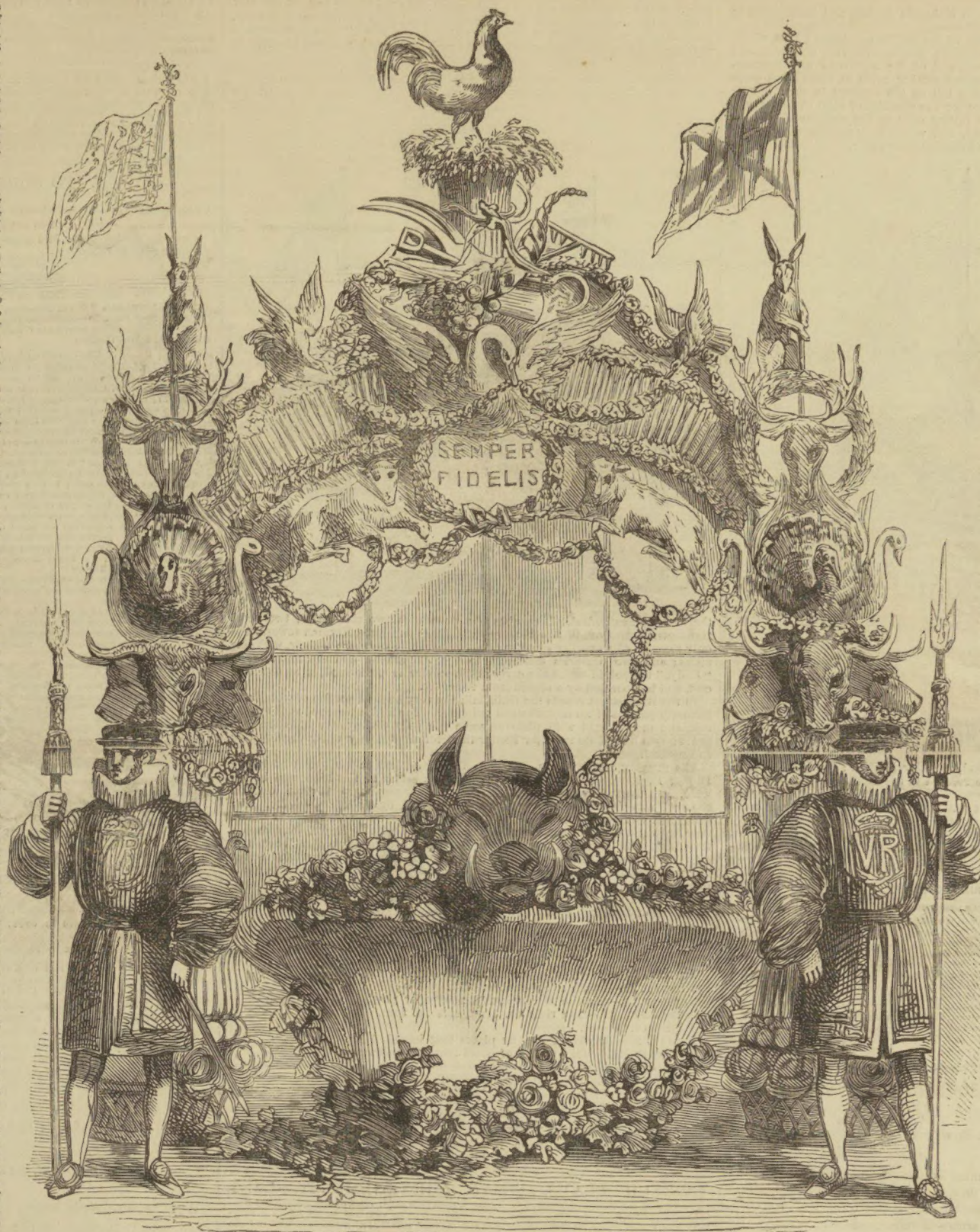
We have not space to dwell on a fractional part of what might be said on the merits of the different stock; but we cannot conclude without making a few remarks on some of the horses. The best animal at the show was a two-year-old cart stallion (Mr. F. T. Bryan, of Knossington, Leicester, owner), which obtained the first prize in his class: the sire of this horse won the prize at Northampton. The fillies were a most splendid lot; a two-year-old filly belonging to Mr. R. G. Barthropp, near Woodbridge, Suffolk, being an admirable animal. The second prize of this class was awarded to Mr. Fisher Hobbs. The show of mares in foal was large and excellent, the first prize being given to Mr. J. Ward, of East Mersey, near Colchester. In the class of roadsters the prize was given to an aged stallion belonging to Mr. C. Poulton, Reading. This horse had been ridden seven years by the Queen's huntsman. In the South Downs the usual winners have been thrown out, Mr. Sainsbury, of Devizes, being the most successful. The long-wool prizes were nearly equally divided between Mr. W. Gaim and Mr. George Hewer, Northleach.

On Wednesday evening Professor Simonds delivered a lecture at the Athenaeum, on Diseases of the Liver in Domestic Animals; the Marquis of Downshire, the President of the Society, in the chair. The learned Professor, after detailing some of the principal functions of the liver, which were further illustrated by some splendid coloured drawings, entered into an elaborate detail of the circumstances attending the rot in sheep. This disease he attributed to the fact that the functions of the liver became disorganized in consequence of being called into an abnormal action in depurating the blood from feeding on innutritious food, and that the flukes were the result, not the cause, of the disease. In illustration of this statement, the Professor adverted to the circumstance that he purchased some diseased animals, intending to slaughter them for the purpose of dissection, but having more than he required, two were kept, and fed upon dry wholesome food, the result of which was that, combined with the fact of being sheltered, the animals perfectly recovered. He considered the rot a curable disease, and recommended the use of tonics, particularly sulphate of iron. Salt was also found beneficial, and ought not to be neglected.

At the time of writing, the railway trains and other sources of conveyance are pouring in their thousands of visitors, and the city is becoming literally crammed.

The Devon Horticultural Society got up an extra exhibition, distributing upwards of £200 in prizes on this occasion.

This Exhibition may be safely pronounced the finest provincial one that has ever been held. The grand Pavilion Dinner will take place this afternoon; and the exhibition of Sir T. D. Acland's will take place to-morrow—a notice of which



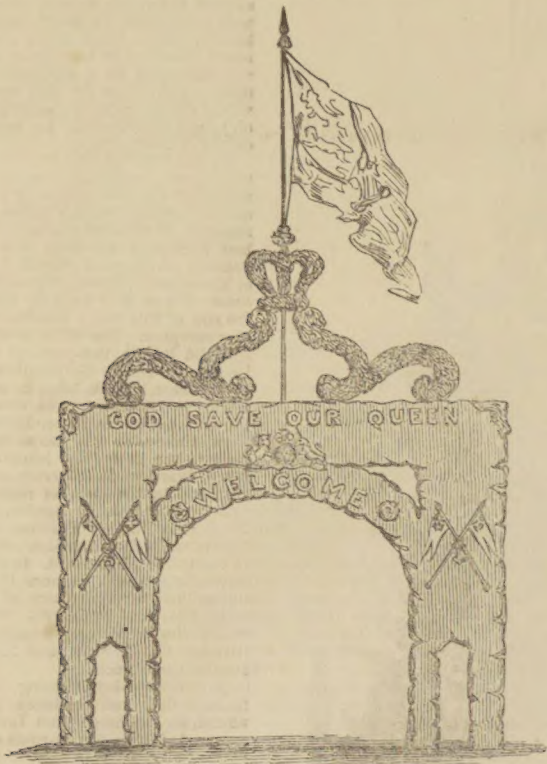
ARCH IN THE DINNER PAVILION, DESIGNED BY M. SOYER.



ARCH ACROSS QUEEN-STREET, EXETER.

emblems of loyalty, or ornamented with elaborate devices and inscriptions in honour of agriculture.

There was, also, a considerable influx of the hardy, sun-tanned sons of the soil—men whose talk is ever of long-horns and short-horns, of Devons and Herefords, of Dartmoors and Leicesters, and of the wondrous and strange-looking implements which tear and torture mother earth in these days more than all the convulsions which geologists tell us she suffered in pre-Adamite ages—practical men, who value a tree for the quantity of solid timber it produces, whose “babble of green fields” relates only to the number of loads of hay to be raised from an acre of land, and whose only care for botany is to ascertain what are the best grasses for fattening their cattle.



The dinner, by M. Soyer, promised to be a *recherché* affair; the baron of beef, weighing more than 3 cwt., was to be roasted in the Castle-yard, on Wednesday evening, at a gas apparatus, invented by M. Soyer. He also devised a ew pudding, to be called “the Exeter pudding,” of which all the matrons of the ancient city were striving to obtain the recipe. The dinner was to take place on Thursday afternoon, in the immense pavilion erected in Queen-street, at the bottom of Northernhay, the Marquis of Devonshire presiding. The following is the

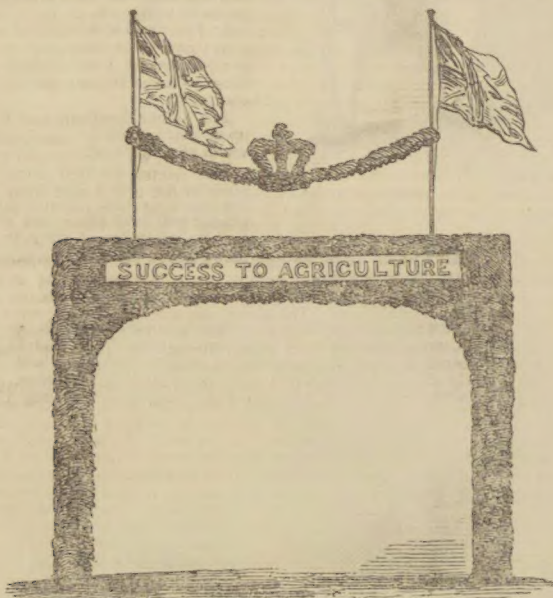
GENERAL BILL OF FARE.

FOR ONE THOUSAND PERSONS.

- 33 Dishes of Ribs of Beef.
- 33 Dishes of Roast Lamb.
- 99 Dishes of Galantine of Veal.
- 99 Dishes of Ham.
- 66 Dishes of Pressed Beef.
- 2 Rounds of Beef à la Garlick.
- 264 Dishes of Chicken.
- 33 French raised Pies à la Soyer.
- 198 Spring Mayonnaise Salad.
- 264 Tarts of Cherries, Gooseberries, Raspberries, and Currants.
- 33 Exeter Puddings.
- 198 Dishes of Hot Potatoes.

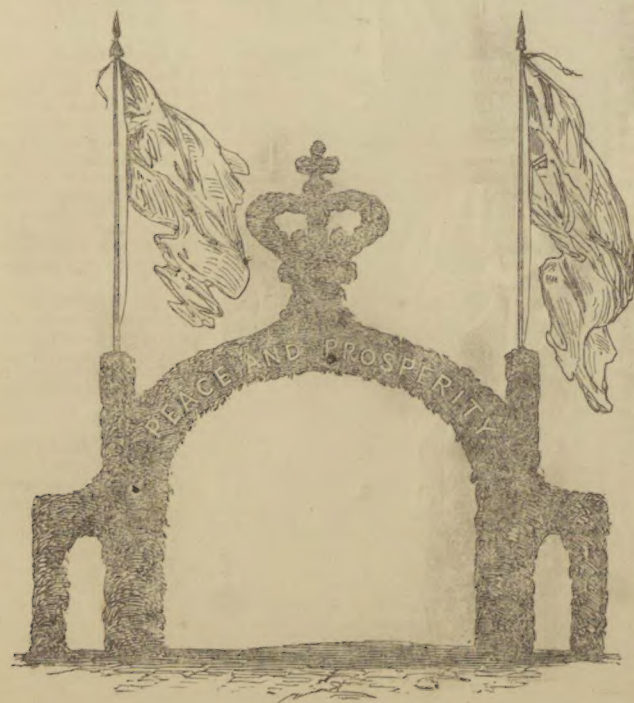
Grand Agricultural Trophy.

The local committee, with a spirit of liberality which does them credit, arranged to give a banquet to 700 working men, in the grand pavilion, on Friday,



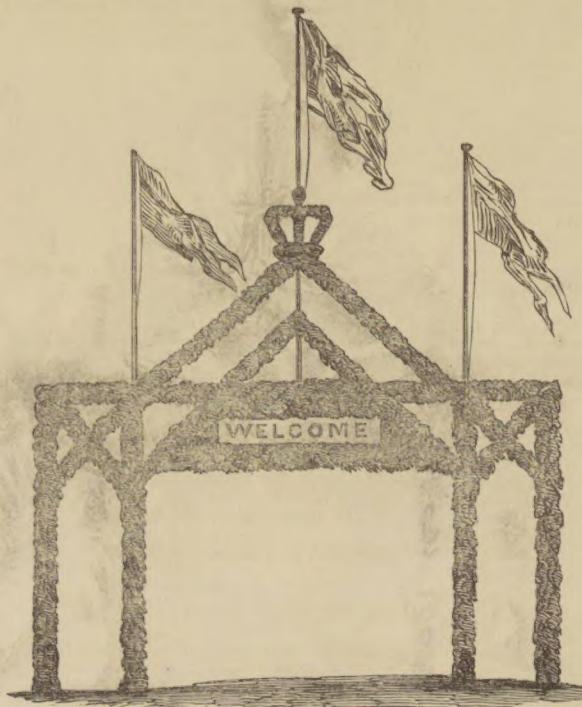
and M. Soyer voluntarily offered his services to render it as attractive as possible.

After this dinner, or banquet, there was to be a variety of entertainments, the most attractive of which is to be M. Soyer's magic kitchens; and the great chef was himself to appear *en costume—bonnet de coton* and all—toss off, for the edification of the Exonians, cutlets, chops, omelets, &c.



In the head illustration is a vignette view of the ancient cathedral town. In times of peril it became a “City of Refuge,” and was subjected to many sieges, which it endured with such constancy, always on the side of the Sovereign, that it gained the motto of “*Semper Fidelis*”—a mark of character of which the Ex-

onians of the present day are not a little proud. At the higher end of the city is situated the ancient castle of Rougemont, so called from the redness of the soil, alluded to by Shakespeare in the play of “Richard the Third,” as an ill-omen to that much-misrepresented monarch. The greatest object of interest, however, is



the venerable cathedral. It consists of a nave with two side aisles, two short transepts, formed out of two massive and highly-decorated Norman towers, the only remains of an earlier structure, in a remarkable manner; a choir, with side aisles; and two oratories dedicated to the Archangels and Apostles. The “Lady” Chapel, in which the early matin service is performed, is at the east end, and is separated by a screen from the choir.

In the High-street stands the Guildhall, the very ancient portico of which was formerly portion of an ecclesiastical building. The hall is panelled with carved oak, and ornamented with pictures, some the gifts of Royalty. Modern improvements have done more for Exeter than for almost any other ancient city in England.

The greatest novelty was, however, the characteristic arch erected in the Dinner Pavilion, and which we have engraved. It is 17 feet high, and 12 feet wide, and flanked by two stalwart beefeaters, had a noble appearance. Beneath the arch was placed the baron of beef, surmounted by a boar's head, &c. The arch itself was constructed with a large white swan, two turkeys, four geese, four large rabbits, two lambs, two pigs' heads, six bullocks' heads, four ducks, four hens, one large barn-door cock, six white pigeons, two stags' heads, a quantity of carrots, cucumbers, turnips, cabbages, onions and leeks, two sheaves of corn, various fruits, flowers, laurels, coloured ribbons, and two flags; a plough, rake, hoe, and spade; all right architecturally disposed by Mr. A. Adams. Next week we shall engrave some of the novelties of the Prize Implements, and a few of the Prize Cattle.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, July 21.—Eighth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 22.—Battle of Salamanca, 1812.
TUESDAY, 23.—*English Mercury*, first newspaper printed, 1588.
WEDNESDAY, 24.—Sun rises 4h. 12m., sets 7h. 58m.
THURSDAY, 25.—St. James.
FRIDAY, 26.—St. Anne. Penny pieces first issued, 1797.
SATURDAY, 27.—Mary Queen of Scots married to Darnley, 1505.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 27, 1850.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
No. 10	No. 10	No. 10	No. 10	No. 10	No. 10	No. 10
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
0 20	0 45	1 10	1 35	2 10	2 35	3 10
Tide	Tide	Tide	Tide	Tide	Tide	Tide

FRENCH PLAYS.—FINAL ARRANGEMENTS.—LAST
NIGHT but TWO of Mlle. RACHEL.—Mr. MITCHELL respectfully announces that the popular new Play of ADRIENNE LECOUVREUR will be repeated on MONDAY EVENING, JULY 22nd.—The last appearance of Mlle. Rachel, and likewise the last night of the season, will be on FRIDAY EVENING NEXT, JULY 26, when will be presented Racine's celebrated Tragedy of LES HORACES; Camille, Mlle. Rachel.—Boxes and Stalls may be secured at Mr. MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and
Manager, Mr. W. BATTY.—On MONDAY, JULY 22, 1850, the Entertainments will commence at Seven o'clock with Lord Byron's magnificent Spectacle of MAZEPPA, followed by an incomparable Display of Batty's SCENES in the ARENA; to conclude with the Petit Ballet of LOVE in the HIGHLANDS.—Box-office open from Eleven till Four.—Stage Manager, Mr. W. West.

MR. JOHN PARRY'S NEW ENTERTAINMENT, Music—
Hall, Store-street.—Mr. JOHN PARRY will have the honour of repeating his new Entertainment, entitled “NOTES VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL,” at the above rooms, on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, July 22nd, commencing at Half-past Eight.—Tickets to be had of the principal music-sellers.—Stalls and private boxes to be had only of Messrs. OLLIVIER, 41 and 42, New Bond-street, and at the Hall.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.—
The FORTY-SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION will CLOSE, at their Gallery, 5, Pall-mall East, on SATURDAY, JULY 27th.—Admission, One Shilling. Catalogue, Sixpence. GEORGE FRIPP, Secretary.

THE SIXTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the NEW
SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER-COLOURS is NOW OPEN, at their GALLERY, 53, Pall-mall, opposite St. James's Palace, daily from Nine till Dusk.—Admission, 1s. JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY'S VISIT TO IRE-
LAND.—Illustrated by a Grand Moving Diorama, with some of the most charming scenery in that country, including the lovely lakes of Killarney, by Mr. P. Phillips, now open at the Chinese Gallery, Hyde Park Corner. Daily at 3, Evening at 8. Admission 1s. Reserved Seats, 2s. An interesting historical record of the event may be had at the Gallery.

INDIA OVERLAND MAIL.—DIORAMA GALLERY of
ILLUSTRATION, 14, REGENT-STREET.—Additional Picture, MADRAS.—A Gigantic MOVING DIORAMA, ILLUSTRATING THE ROUTE of the OVERLAND MAIL to INDIA, from Southampton to Madras and Calcutta, is now OPEN DAILY.—Morning, Twelve; Afternoon, Three; Evening, Eight.—Admission, 1s; Stalls, 2s 6d; Reserved Seats, 3s. Doors open half-an-hour before each representation.

THE NILE.—IMPORTANT ADDITIONS to this
Panorama.—The Nubian Desert from the second Cataract to Dongola. War Dance by Fire-Light. March of a Caravan by Moonlight. Morning Prayer. The Mummy of a High-Priest is added to the Curiosities. Both banks of the River are shown in the Painting.—EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly, Daily, at Three and Eight.—Admission, 1s; Pit, 2s; stalls, 3s. Children and Schools, Half-price.

TRAFALGAR MODEL.—This beautiful Model is unequalled
in the world, not only as regards a faithful representation of that great Battle, but also in the effect portrayed in a number of small but well-rigged ships, apparently floating on a large surface of beautifully-imitated sea.—Admission, 1s; Children, half-price.—Open from 10 in the Morning till 10 in the Evening, brilliantly illuminated, at 168, New Bond-street, next to the Clarendon Hotel.

COLONEL FREMONT'S OVERLAND ROUTE to ORE-
GON, TEXAS, and CALIFORNIA, across the Rocky Mountains, as surveyed for the United States Government, illustrated by a Grand Moving Diorama from Washington City; now exhibiting at the EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly, every Morning at a Quarter to Three; Evening, a Quarter to Eight. Admission, 1s; Stalls 2s.

ROYAL ASYLUM of ST. ANN'S SOCIETY,
Brixton-Hill, Surrey, and Aldersgate, London.

Affording a Home, Clothing, Maintenance, and Education to the Children of those once in Prosperity, whether Orphans or not, and from all Nations. Incorporated 1845.

HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY,
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE ALBERT.
The Prince of Wales. The Duchess of Gloucester.
The King of Hanover. The Duchess of Kent.
The King of the Belgians. The Duchess of Cambridge.

TWO SERMONS, in AID of this peculiar Institution, will be PREACHED on SUNDAY,
JULY 21st, 1850, at St. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, Brixton; that in the Morning by the Right Rev. the LORD BISHOP of NORWICH, and that in the Evening by the LORD BISHOP of SALISBURY.

THE PECULIAR CLAIMS of THIS INSTITUTION ARE
ITS OBJECTS.—Orphans or not, Children Born in Affluence, whose Parents (Clergymen, Soldiers, Surgeons, Naval or Military Officers, Merchants, or Traders) are now in Adversity. ITS UNIVERSALITY.—It has no local bounds, the Children of any country are eligible. ITS DEPENDENCE.—By Voluntary Subscriptions and Donations, affording a Home, Clothing, Maintenance, and Education to nearly Three Hundred such Children.

Annual Subscriptions One Guinea .. Life Presentation 250 Guineas
Life ditto 10 Guineas .. Perpetual Presentation 750 Guineas

Executors of Benefactors by Will become Life Governors, according to amount of bequest.
Subscriptions and Donations gratefully received by the Committee, or
E. F. LEEKS, Secretary.
2, Charlotte-row, Mansion House.

THE HIPPOPOTAMUS, presented by H. H. the Viceroy of
Egypt to the Zoological Society of London, is exhibited daily from One to Six o'clock, at their GARDEN in the REGENT'S PARK. The Band of the 1st Life Guards will perform, by permission of Colonel Hall, every Saturday, at four o'clock. Admission, ONE SHILLING; on Mondays, SIXPENCE. D. W. MITCHELL, B.A.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—During this
Week the ALPINE SINGERS from Styria will perform daily at Four, and in the Evening at Half-past Eight. LECTURE on CHEMISTRY, by J. H. Pepper, Esq. LECTURE by Dr. Bachoffner on VOLTAIC ELECTRICITY. NEW SERIES of DISSOLVING VIEWS daily at Half-past Four, and in the Evenings at a Quarter to Ten. Also a Series, exhibiting SCENES in the ARCTIC REGIONS and CEYLON, daily at One o'clock. DIVER and DIVING-BELL, &c.—Admission, 1s; Schools, Half-price.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A CORRESPONDENT.—The well-known epigram,

“I do not like thee, Doctor Fell,”

is merely a version of the 33rd epigram of the first book of those by the witty Roger de Bussy, Comte de Rabutin:—

“Je ne vous aime pas, Hylas,
Je n'en saurais dire la cause,
Je sais seulement une chose,
C'est que je ne vous aime pas.”—Notes and Queries.

M N.—See Levesque's “Art of Brewing,” fourth edition, lately published
J C, Barnsbury Park, is thanked for his communication; though we had not room to print it
Z E D.—“Gretna-green marriages” have not yet been repealed by statute
H J, Edinburgh.—The line

“When Greeks joined Greeks, then was the tug of war,”

is from Nat Lee's “Alexander the Great”
Y G.—Apply to Messrs Reeve and Co, publishers, King William-street, Strand
H A C, Mayfair, will, perhaps, favour us by sending one of the letters
CURIOSITY, Edinburgh.—We cannot inform you
C, Bishop's Stortford.—The “model of the coin” has not reached us
J M P.—The distance is reckoned from the spot at which the cab is engaged
MUSICUS had better apply to the editor of the “Repertory of Patent Inventions”
H H B, Belfast.—When the engraving of the medal appears
H J N, Tottenham.—See the communication on the comet, in the present Number
R F S.—“Very superior” is the preferable form

J G R.—The London and North-Western Railway, from the Camden-town station to Euston-square (more than a mile), is by a descent, the gradients varying from 1 in 62 to 1 in 866

V X Windsor.—The Royal Academy Exhibition opens in May, and closes in July
L M F, Holyhead.—The extent of Hyde park is 355 acres
J A B.—See Mr Christopher's recently published work on Port Natal

C D, Temple.—The report did not reach us in time
J P, Bridport.—We regret that we cannot entertain the proposition
ELISIE is thanked, though we have not space for her communication
A Z.—The contents of the Medal Room at the British Museum can be seen only by particular permission of the keeper

A SUBSCRIBER, Newcastle-on-Tyne.—See Crivelli's “Art of Singing.”
X L A may learn the time of the services at the respective places of worship: we cannot undertake the inquiry

J B K may obtain the lost papers by order of any bookseller
LISSETTE may obtain the information in question from any music-seller
G D, Mecklenburgh-terrace.—We shall be glad to see the Sketch

FANNY N, Hammer-smith.—“God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb” is from a French proverb

S T R, Bury.—We cannot make the requisite inquiry
ORGANOPHILUS, Newbury, will find an excellent practical paper on “Organs and Organ-building” in the *Penny Cyclopaedia*

C J W, Newbiggin.—We do not think Irish Peat-bog illustrators of last year took anything but disappointment by their discovery. The entire matter was strikingly dealt with in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, No. 384

J W H, Hull.—See the List of Works published by Fisher and Co, London

GEORGE WILLIAM, MARY C, and M. G., Dublin.—The title of Duke of Cambridge was conferred on Prince Adolphus-Frederick (the late Duke) by patent, dated 7th Nov., 1801, with the usual limitation to the heirs male of the body of the grantee, and is consequently inherited by Prince George, who became, the moment his father died, second Duke of Cambridge.

ASHBY no BANKER.—The charge is made by the notary, and not by the banker. For every extension within the city, 1s. 6d. is the charge, and the expense increases as the boundary extends

L L D.—One guinea.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER, Limerick, is too late
P H N.—Natal
A M, Hackney-terrace.—Thanks
T G, Highworth, Wilts, is thanked

BOOKS, &c. RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

Ten Years in India. 3 Vols.—The Chanter's Hand-book.—The Garland
—Wayte's Manual.—The Water of Life.—The Windings of the River.
Music.—“The Dream is over.”—“Fare thee well.”—“Sweet Summer-time.”

THE SIXTEENTH VOLUME OF

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

is NOW READY, elegantly bound in cloth, gilt edges, price 18s.; or, stitched in an ornamental wrapper, price 13s.

The whole of the Volumes, from the commencement, may be had, stitched in an elegant wrapper, price 13s. each; except the First Volume, which is 16s.

A new and beautiful design has been prepared for the Covers for Vol. XVI., which may be had, by order, of any Bookseller or News Agent, price 2s. 6d. each. Portfolios for keeping the Numbers clean during the six months, price 4s.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1850.

THE English people know, by sad experience, the distressing consequences that ensue to the great bulk of the population during a year of scarcity. Trade is impeded—the working classes become pauperised—poor-rates press with fearful severity upon the owners of property—crime is increased throughout the length and breadth of the land, in the agricultural as well as in the manufacturing districts—prison rates increase as alarmingly as poor-rates—starvation and crime go hand in hand—and the country trembles upon the brink of political and social convulsion. The recent measures of the lamented Sir Robert Peel—measures that had been in progress for years, and that only received their crowning and complete consummation by the abolition of the Corn Laws—will, in future, mitigate, as far as human agencies can, the unhappy consequences of a scarcity in the supply of the food of the people. The markets of the world are open to us; the deficiencies of the East will be supplied by the West; the New World will come to the relief of the Old; and the vast corn-producing plains of Russia and Poland will be laid under tribute to feed the swarming multitudes of Great Britain.

But a deficiency of food, though the most serious, is not the only scarcity with which this great country may be afflicted. We have but to imagine that the countless mills of Lancashire and Yorkshire were obliged to discharge their hands during a whole winter, or even for a shorter period, in consequence of a failure of the cotton crop, to picture a state of things which would cause the most imminent peril to our commercial security and our national well-being. Two or three hundred thousand men thrown out of work in the manufacturing districts, would form an army of misery, whose support would fall upon the poor-rate and the prison-rate, to the disturbance of all trade, commerce, and industry within their sphere. The stoppage of the usual weekly expenditure of so large a body of wealth-producing men would affect all classes, and press with especial severity upon the small traders, who form the great majority of the rate-paying public. All the evils of a food-scarcity would thus extend over the country. Credit, that most sensitive plant of our political and social system, would receive a shock which would level many a proud commercial fortune with the dust. Political and social strife, calling loudly for unsafe political changes—a strife which always gathers its greatest aliment among needy men, willing to work, but unable to find any to employ them—would flourish in its rankest luxuriance. These are, if not probable, at least possible dangers. Our statesmen have as yet taken no means whatever to guard against or to mitigate them. Year after year, the cotton manufacture of England increases in importance; but year after year we neglect to take any means to increase and equalise the production of a raw material on which our prosperity so greatly depends. We can, fortunately, buy corn in all the markets of the world. We are not compelled to rely upon any one spot more than upon another, for a supply. But cotton, which next to corn is the most essential of articles for our natural well-being, is only produced in any thing like a sufficient quantity to supply our wants in one part of the world. The American Union and Brazil are the great cotton-farms on which we depend; and if a bad season seriously diminishes the total yield, there is no other place to which we can resort to make up the deficiency, and keep our mills going. Is it wise in us to rely entirely upon America for our cotton? The question has often been asked before, and as often answered in the negative by those who understood the subject either theoretically or practically. But, as the

danger seemed remote, the question has been suffered to remain in abeyance, for the consideration of the speculative politician and economist, rather than for the decision of men of business and the support of the Government. It would seem, however—if all the statements be true that find their way into the public journals with reference to the scarcity of the present supply of cotton, and the gloomy prospects of the approaching season—that the question must speedily force itself into prominence, and demand a remedy at the hands of the Legislature.

The steam-ships *Cambria*, which arrived at Liverpool on Tuesday morning, and the *Pacific*, which arrived on Wednesday last, bring advices which confirm previous accounts of the backward state of the crop, and hazard the prediction that it will be more deficient than any previous crop since the year 1839. Differences of opinion prevail in Liverpool, Manchester, and London, as to the actual supply now on hand in Great Britain, the quantities that may be expected during the next six months, and the probable yield of the American harvest. The holders of large stocks of cotton are, of course, anxious to have it believed that the supply will be short, while buyers are as anxious, for the sake of present operations, to have it believed that the supply is now, and is likely for the remainder of the year to be abundant. We shall not enter upon the question as to which of these is right, and which is wrong. The subject is too complicated, and would occupy far more space than we could afford for its discussion. But whether there be or be not an actual scarcity, and whether we may dread a prospective scarcity still greater in amount, it is surely time that, as a nation, we should seriously consider the advantage, the policy, and the necessity of being no longer solely dependent on Brazil and the United States for an article of such prime importance. India, Africa, and the West India Islands have been spoken of as available sources of supply. Cotton will grow in them all; and from Egypt and Bombay, it is estimated that we may expect to receive, during the approaching six months, about 100,000 bales. But from the West Indies—so well calculated to supply us—we can expect nothing. Those fruitful islands are ruined for want of labour. In the June Circular of Messrs. T. and H. Littledale, of Liverpool, the greatest produce brokers in England, the following remarks—to which we wish to direct the attention of our readers—occur upon this subject:—

Much has been said (observe these gentlemen) upon the growth of cotton in the East Indies, but the climate and character of the natives appear formidable obstacles. Many other parts of our vast dependencies would no doubt grow cotton in abundance—Australia, New Zealand, the Cape and Port Natal—but probably none are so well adapted for the purpose, from their locality, climate, and population, as the West Indies, which are known to be capable of producing cotton quite equal and even superior to American. On this point we give an extract from the letter of an intelligent and highly-respectable estate manager in Demerara, received by a large proprietor in Liverpool by the last mail. In answer to some queries on the subject he writes:—"I note what you say regarding the cultivation of cotton in this colony. There is no country under the sun more favourable for growing all sorts of it, from Sea Island to Upland Cotton; and besides the immense tract of coast from the Courtenay River to the Essequibo, there is a tract of land to the northward of nearly one hundred miles square (having large rivers and creeks) of the finest description in the world for producing cotton, and will produce two crops per annum for an unlimited time, and a great deal of this land is perfectly well adapted for producing two crops per annum of cocoa and coffee; I say this advisedly, having served my time to cotton, coffee, and cocoa planting, as well as to cane planting, and having many years ago visited the above-named tract of land. If the British Government would only give us fair play, *i. e.* unlimited emigration from all parts, especially from India, China, and Africa, for some years, this colony would produce as much cotton as would clothe every individual on the face of the globe with cotton garments, and also produce an abundance of sugar, rice, coffee, cocoa, indigo, &c.; all we require is plenty of labour and fair play."

"Surely," as Mr. Littledale remarks, "this is a subject worthy the attention of the Government; and it is in the highest degree impolitic to have so large a mass of our population dependent on one source of supply, and that from a country our most formidable rival and most precarious friend, which, should a change of policy be adopted, or any hostile movement occur between us, could, by the imposition of a high protecting duty or a prohibition of export, inflict ruin on our manufacturing classes." What is it, therefore, that prevents the immigration of free labour into the West Indies to enable those colonies to produce cotton for us? We must say, without the slightest desire to pen a syllable that would give offence to the estimable men who oppose slavery in any and every form as vehemently as they have opposed the Slave-trade, that the great and only obstacle is their ungenerous fear that British planters, if allowed to import free labourers from Africa, would, in reality, convert these free labourers into slaves. We believe the fear to be utterly groundless; and we believe that, supported as it is by the Legislature, it not only causes the depreciation and ruin of all West Indian property, but that it tends more strongly than any other cause to increase that very slavery which good men so earnestly and piously desire to diminish, and to make this great manufacturing country dependent upon slave-holding America and slave-trading Brazil for the cotton which it requires. Dreading to encourage slaves in our colonies, we actually encourage and extend it in other countries. There is a fear which is worse than a reality. It is, indeed, time that this great question should be earnestly considered by men of all parties. It is bad enough that our colonies should be ruined, but it is still worse, that, in addition to their ruin, we should imperil our commerce and manufactures, and run such serious risks as a general stoppage of work in the manufacturing districts would inevitably bring upon the nation. Upon every ground this question is of the highest importance; and the fears of a scarcity in the cotton crop, which have been rapidly gaining ground for the last few months, will not have been excited in vain if they lead to the examination of the claims of the West Indies to be allowed to import labour. Not only questions of slavery abroad, but questions of peace and prosperity at home, depend on its solution. It is to be hoped that common sense in this great matter will soon be allowed to govern us.

THE NEW COMET.

The accompanying plan shows the situation and path of the Comet discovered by Dr. Peterson, of Altona, as seen by me, Captain Charles Shea, H. C. S., with a three foot telescope of Cary's, not inverted, at No. 21, Connaught-square



Hyde-park, on the 9th, 10th, and 12th of July, 1850, with the principal stars in the Great Bear, Boötes, and the star Cor Caroli in Canis Venatici.

31, Connaught-square, July 16, 1850.

CHARLES SHEA.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

The Queen held a Privy Council at one o'clock on Saturday afternoon, at Buckingham Palace. At the Council, Henry Tufnell, Esq., was introduced, and, by command of the Queen, was sworn of her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and took his seat at the board. The Court was attended by the Treasurer of the Household, the Vice-Chamberlain, Viscount Combermere, Gold Stick in Waiting; Lord Camoys, Lord in Waiting; and Colonel Berkeley Drummond, Groom in Waiting.

The Queen and Prince Albert, with the Princess Royal, the ladies and gentlemen of the court, and the domestic household, attended divine service on Sunday morning, in the private chapel of Buckingham Palace. The Hon. and Rev. Gerald Wesley officiated.

The Queen held a Privy Council at one o'clock on Monday afternoon, at Buckingham Palace. Lord Langdale and the Hon. Baron Rolfe, two of the Commissioners of the Great Seal, attended the Court, and Lord Langdale had an audience of her Majesty, and delivered up the Great Seal to the Queen. At the Privy Council, her Majesty in Council was pleased to deliver the Great Seal to the Right Hon. Sir Thomas Wilde, whereupon the oath of Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain was by the Queen's command administered to him, and the Lord Chancellor took his place at the Board accordingly.

DEPARTURE OF THE COURT FOR OSBORNE.

The Queen and Prince Albert left town at three o'clock on Thursday afternoon for Osborne, Isle of Wight. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness were accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, Prince Arthur, the Princess Royal, the Princesses Alice, Helena, and Louisa, and also by his Serene Highness Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, his Excellency Count Mensdorff-Pouilly, and Count Alphonse Mensdorff-Pouilly. Her Majesty and the Royal party went in six carriages from the Palace to the Nine Elms station of the London and South-Western Railway, and left by a special train for Gosport.

The Queen, with Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, visited the Zoological Gardens in the Regent's Park, on Thursday morning. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge visited the Queen on Thursday, at Buckingham Palace.

The Duke of Wellington had an audience of the Queen, at Buckingham Palace, on Monday.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The following appointments and preferments have recently been made:—The Rev. George Josaphat Mountain, to be Bishop of Quebec. The Rev. Robert Wentworth Croacroft, to the Rectory of Harrington with Brinkhill. The Hon. and Rev. Wm. Henry Spencer, to the Rectory of Stoke Clinsland, Cornwall. The Rev. Edward Robert Pemberton, to the Rectory of St. Mary Steps, Exeter. The Rev. Haviland De Saumarez, to the Rectory of St. Peter's, Northampton, with the Chapelry of Upton. The Rev. Addison Brown Hensworth, to the Rectory of Rockland All Saints, with St. Andrew, Norfolk. The Rev. G. H. Scott, to the Rectory of Rhos Crowther, near Pembroke. The Rev. George Stable to the Vicarage of Weston-under-Wetherley. The Rev. Edward Howels, to the Vicarage of Holmer with Huntingdon, Herefordshire. The Rev. Edmund Alderson, to the Vicarage of Aslackby, Lincolnshire. The Rev. Sween Macdonald Mackay, to the Vicarage of Skillington. The Rev. Henry Robert Lloyd, to the Vicarage of Owersby, with Kirkby and Asgarby annexed. The Rev. Henry Malpas, to the Vicarage of Corse, near Gloucester. The Rev. Thomas Lowe, to the Vicarage of Willingdon, near Eastbourne.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have recently received testimonials of esteem and affection:—The Rev. William Dry, chaplain of Oatlands, Tasmania; the Rev. Henry Clissold, minister of the Stockwell Episcopal Chapel; the Rev. W. G. Giles, from the inhabitants of Ashford; the Rev. G. B. F. Potticary, late of Blackheath, Kent; the Rev. T. Hill, late of St. Michael, Queenhithe; the Rev. Henry Malpas, on retiring from the curacies of Bricklempton, and Holy Cross, Pershore; the Rev. Thomas Scott Bonnin, of Sculcoates, Hull, from the parishioners; the Rev. M. Tyle, late curate of Lyndhurst, from the parishioners; the Rev. G. H. Scott, from the inhabitants of Ifield, Sussex, on his leaving.

VACANCIES.—Nettleton R., Wilts, dio. Gloucester and Bristol; value, £408, with residence; patron, J. Neeld, Esq.; Rev. H. F. Bythesea, deceased. Halton, Runcorn, P.C., co. and dio. Chester; value, £157, with residence; patron, Sir R. Brooke; Rev. H. Tweddell, deceased. Hoyland, co. and archdio. York; value, £150, with residence; patron, Earl Fitzwilliam; Rev. F. Maude, deceased. Chaplaincy of Gloucester co. Gaol; Rev. R. J. Cooper, resigned. Mastership of Amersham, Bucks, Grammar School; Rev. W. S. Newman, promoted.

CHURCH EXTENSION.—The Incorporated Society for Promoting the enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels held its last meeting for the present season on Monday last; his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury in the chair. There were also present the Bishops of Salisbury, Gloucester and Bristol, Lichfield, and Chichester; the Revs. H. Howarth, T. Ainger, and Robert Tritton; Messrs. W. Cowburn, W. D. Adams, James Cocks, H. J. Barchard, A. J. C. Lawrie, B. Harrison, and William Salt. The business before the meeting was, as might be expected, larger than in the earlier months, comprising thirty-four new applications for assistance, only four of which were so imperfect as to render it necessary that the consideration of them should be deferred. Ten cases received aid for the erection of additional churches, three for rebuilding, and the remainder, sixteen in number, for enlarging or improving the accommodation in existing churches. The ten new churches were intended for the following districts:—Forest Gate, in the parish of West Ham, Essex; St. Stephen's district in Willenhall, Staffordshire; North Malvern, Worcestershire; Askern and Moss, two townships in the extensive parish of Campsall, near Doncaster; Shippon, a hamlet in the parish of St. Helen, Abingdon; Pontarddulais, in the parish of Llandilolalylabout, near Swansea; St. Leonard's-on-Sea, in the parish of St. Mary Magdalen, Hastings; and the new district of St. Paul Pudsey, near Leeds; and Eastwood, in the parish of Keighley, Yorkshire. The churches to be rebuilt are at Ballure, in the Isle of Man; Halstead, Essex; Hedgerley, near Gerard's Cross; and Oddington, near Chipping Norton. The churches to be enlarged or altered are those at Child Okeford, near Blandford; Mapledurwell, near Winchester; the Holy Trinity Chapel, Miklegate, York; Upton, near Slough; Stow Bedon, near Larlingford, Norfolk; Overton, Hants; Moulsham, near Chelmsford; Llanellen, near Abergavenny; Saxmundham, Suffolk; St. Mary's, Southwark; Castle Combe, near Chippenham; St. Luke's, Birmingham; Wroughton, near Swindon, Wilts; Bedworth, near Coventry; Castle Hedingham, near Halstead, Essex; and Penally, near Tenby.

FAMILY GROUP EMIGRATION.

Under this title, a plan by Mrs. Chisholm, a lady who has resided for many years in Australia, and has turned her attention to the best modes of colonizing, is sought to be distinguished. She has, indeed, formed a system, by which adults who contribute six guineas may obtain another equal sum from her "Colonization Loan Society," and be conveyed to the place of their adoption, in family groups previously formed among the subscribers—a system eminently calculated to provide protection to orphan girls and friendless females, both during their passage and after their landing. About £2000 have already been contributed by the working classes towards this object; and it is now proposed to give publicity to the scheme, in order to promote its greater success.

On Tuesday, accordingly, one of the usual "group meetings" of the society was publicly held at the Royal British Institution, Old City-road, Lords Ashley, Montagu, and Grosvenor, with the Earls of Harrowby and Surrey, and also several members of Parliament, being present. Among the latter were Mr. Sidney Herbert, Mr. Stuart Wortley, Mr. Vernon Smith, and Mr. Francis Scott.

The Earl of Harrowby addressed the meeting, in favour of Mrs. Chisholm's plan, insisting on the advantages of mutual helpfulness, and of a system of organized emigration, such as that proposed. Mr. Robert Lowe, member of the House of Assembly at New South Wales, was then called upon to give the meeting the benefit of his experience in the colony. His testimony was highly in favour of Mrs. Chisholm's plan; moreover, the facility of recovering debts in the settlement made the loan to the intending emigrants a perfectly safe investment. Other speakers followed. Lord Grosvenor spoke highly in favour of a publication by Mrs. Chisholm, entitled "The A B C of Colonization." Lord Ashley stated that some of the emigrants had succeeded so well, that they had sent over for their sweethearts. Mr. Vernon Smith thought that the plan obviated all the usual objections to Emigration Societies, and had therefore willingly subscribed to it; and Mr. Nelson, the attorney, read the details of a financial scheme, as appropriate to the object pursued. A working man, named Thomas Lutts, also addressed the meeting. He had already advanced more than £20 of his passage money, and, indeed, the manner in which the proposal had been altogether taken up by the working classes was abundantly sufficient evidence that the utmost reliance could be placed on their honesty, perseverance, and earnestness in the cause. The meeting was very numerous. At the conclusion many subscriptions were entered in aid of the undertaking.

On Sunday evening, a sermon, in aid of the funds of King's College Hospital, was delivered from the pulpit of St. Mary's Church, Newington, by the Rev. John Jackson, M.A., Rector of St. James's, Piccadilly, &c. The central position, and the dense poor population surrounding the hospital, was very feelingly referred to by the reverend gentleman, who pleaded eloquently in its behalf, and adduced many statistics to show the benefits of the charity. Its want of funds, and its consequent claim upon public sympathy. At the conclusion of divine service, the appeal was responded to by a very liberal collection.

A VENERABLE TORTOISE.—An aged tortoise (described and figured in our last) has been brought home in the *Geyser* steam-sloop, now at Woolwich, from the Cape of Good Hope. The tortoise is in remarkably good health, and takes its regular promenades upon deck, and makes no apparent difference in its walks, although a full-grown person sits on its back. Its age has been handed down in the families in whose possession it remained until sent to this country as a present to her Majesty, and it is known to be 179 years old. It subsisted during the voyage to this country on pumpkins, taken on board to supply it with food. There is also a Madagascar cat on board, remarkably tame and fond of the crew, and several young tortoises. On Monday afternoon one of her Majesty's servants arrived at Woolwich Dock-yard to take charge of the old tortoise, and returned to town with it at four o'clock.

COUNTRY NEWS.

RE-ELECTION OF MR. COCKBURN FOR SOUTHAMPTON.—On Wednesday morning, the nomination of a candidate to serve in the present Parliament, in the room of A. E. Cockburn, Esq., appointed Solicitor-General to her Majesty, took place at the Audit House; K. Andrews, Esq., the Mayor, presiding. T. L. Harman, amidst considerable applause, proposed the re-election of the Solicitor-General, which was seconded by Edward Harrison, Esq. There being no opposition to the return of the hon. and learned gentleman, he was declared duly elected. The electors were then addressed in a lengthened and eloquent speech by the hon. representative and others, and the proceedings terminated.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE AT SOUTHAMPTON.—It was stated some time since, that the Board of Customs had allowed the goods brought by the South-Western Steam-packet Company's steamers from France to Southampton, for immediate exportation to the United States, by the American ocean mail steamers calling at Southampton, to be transhipped without examination. A further concession has now been made by the Customs to the South-Western Steam-packet Company, respecting French merchandise brought by their steamers for immediate exportation, by allowing the goods to be landed on their arrival at Southampton, and put into a warehouse under the lock of the Crown, until the exporting ship is prepared to receive them. This is important to the company, as it will enable them to get their vessels cleared of their cargoes so as to prepare for the next voyage.

PROPOSED EXHIBITION OF THE WORKS OF INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS.—A numerous meeting of operatives delegated by the different large manufacturers in its neighbourhood, was held at the Tailors' Hall, Bristol, on Tuesday night, for the purpose of devising means to form a fund so as to enable the working men to visit the Great Exhibition of 1851. A society was formed, and a code of rules adopted, and it was agreed to divide the city into ten districts, with receivers for each, whose duty it will be to receive the weekly contributions of the working men towards the proposed fund. The Mayor of Bristol and Messrs. W. H. G. Langton and J. Bates were appointed trustees, and the West of England and South Wales District Bank bankers.

STAMFORD HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The second flower-show of the above society took place on Wednesday afternoon, in the grounds of Arthur Craven, Esq., and the visitors were both numerous and fashionable. The exhibition itself was not remarkable for the numerical extent of the specimens, but those which were on view were extremely fine, and quite equal in character and beauty to any that have been recently displayed at the more pretentious shows in the Regent's Park and the Chiswick Gardens. The awards were granted for pelargoniums, fuchsias, ericas, verbenas, oleanders, cockscombs, roses, greenhouse plants, and cut flowers; besides various fruits and vegetables. The company, however, seemed to care less for the horticultural show than for the pleasure of walking about the grounds attached to the mansion of Mr. Craven, whose domain is probably not equal for scenic beauty and variety of effect in the neighbourhood of London. There are some fifty or sixty acres of lawn and shrubbery, laid out in the most charming manner—every artificial that good taste and ingenuity could devise having been thought of to produce a series of picturesque ensembles. The band of the 2nd Regiment of Life Guards were in attendance, under the direction of Mr. Gratton Cooke.

CROPS IN NORFOLK.—A correspondent writes from Lynn Regis:—The potato crop in this district will be a failure. The wheats never looked better; the oats are promising; the peas never were surpassed; the beans rather doubtful.

DISCOVERY OF FRESCOS IN STEDHAM CHURCH, SUSSEX.—The workmen at present engaged in pulling down this venerable church prior to the erection of a new one, have discovered some beautiful frescoes, and which are now laid open. The subjects are admirably executed, and occupy the entire north wall of the nave of the church. One of them represents the Virgin Mary, with Christ by her side, his hands and feet pierced, and supplicants imploring the Virgin to intercede for them. Another, St. Christopher carrying Christ over the river Jordan. The figure of St. Christopher is very large, reaching almost from the base to the top of the wall, and the colouring of his dress and shield are in good preservation. Another is supposed to be the Day of Judgement. The Rev. W. D. Willis, of Elster Rectory, as well as several other members of the Archaeological Society, have inspected the frescoes.

THUNDER-STORM IN LANCASHIRE.—A terrific thunder-storm broke over the manufacturing district of Lancashire on Tuesday night, attended with fatal consequences. The thermometer indicated a change of weather on Monday, and during that and the following day two or three light showers fell. On Tuesday evening, after a close and sultry afternoon, vivid flashes of lightning were observed in Manchester and its neighbourhood, and as the darkness of night approached the heavens were almost continuously illuminated by the lightning. But very little rain fell, and the thunder which succeeded some of the more vivid flashes of lightning was not very loud. The heavy clouds to the north-west, however, indicated a different state of things towards Bury, Bolton, Horwick, and Chorley, where it appears the rain descended in torrents, and much harm was done both by the water that fell and by the lightning. A boy, named Samuel Hulme, whilst riding between two milk-cows on a horse, near Littlewood Cross, was struck by lightning, and both he and the horse were killed. Near to Horwick damage to some thousands of pounds extent was done to the growing crops, and on Wednesday morning the river Irwell, from Bolton to Manchester, was much swollen, showing that there had been a very large fall of water in that direction. At the Fern-hill Colliery, near Bury, two men, ascending a coal-pit, when near the mouth of the shaft and about to land, were precipitated to the bottom of the mine by the sudden snapping of the rope, which, it is supposed, was cut in two by the lightning. Fortunately the mine was not deep, as compared with most of the collieries in that district, and the men, though much injured, were not killed.

THUNDER STORM.—On Tuesday afternoon Chatham and Rochester were visited by a severe storm of thunder and lightning, accompanied by a heavy fall of hail and rain. The peals of thunder, which succeeded each other in quick succession, were awfully loud. The electric fluid fell on the chimney of a farm-house belonging to Mr. Edwards, within half a mile from the High-street of Rochester. Having riven the chimney and scattered the bricks in all directions, its course downwards is marked in every room by the damaged ceilings and fissures in the brickwork, more especially about the chimney-pieces, breaking several panes of glass; and, passing out of the house, it split and displaced a stone close to the kerb of the well, disappearing at that spot, and where a large opening in the earth is observable. The escape of the inmates was most providential. The bailiff, his wife and family, were seated at tea; and some other persons, who had taken shelter from the storm, were also present when the destructive fluid passed through the room, splitting the leg of a chair on which one of the party was seated.

ACCIDENT ON THE NORTH KENT RAILWAY.—A fruit train, which leaves Strood for London three times during the week (on the eve of each market day), had left the Charlton station on Monday last, and entered the Blackheath tunnel more than fifteen minutes before the half-past nine up Woolwich train was allowed to follow; it appears, however, that the engine belonging to the first train broke down, and notwithstanding the best exertions of the engine driver to get the train forward, it came to a stand-still when about three parts through the tunnel. The guard immediately alighted, and ran back as fast as he could with the danger signal, together with a supply of fog-signals; but it appears that so much time had been lost in the hope that the engine might recover that the passenger train was already close at hand, and, before the breaks could be made to take effect, ran into the fruit train, and thus the collision took place. Beyond a few slight contusions, the passengers do not appear to have sustained any serious injury.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT HENDON.—On Tuesday afternoon a fire broke out on the property of Mr. Howett, the extensive linen-draper of Holborn, situate at Hendon, near the parish church. The flames originated in a barn nearly fifty feet long; and about thirty feet wide. Owing to the easily ignitable nature of the materials of which the building was composed, but few minutes elapsed ere the whole mass became one immense sheet of flame, together with three ricks of hay that stood near. Ultimately the fire was extinguished, after a large destruction of property, farm stock, &c. Mr. Howett was insured in the Phoenix Fire Office.

FIRE AT BRIGHTON, AND BURNING OF A CORPSE.—In the front parlour of No. 18, Cavendish-street, Brighton, the body of Mr. Jeffery, the late occupier, lay in its coffin on Saturday night. Between three and four o'clock on Sunday morning the room was found to be in flames, which were rapidly communicating with the back parlour and the other parts of the house. At half-past four the fire-engines were sent for at the Town-hall, and in the course of half an hour they were on the spot, and had commenced "playing." The front and back parlours of No. 18, and the front parlour of No. 19, were burning fiercely. The coffin was consumed, and the body partly reduced to ashes. The bed and furniture were destroyed, and though the flames did not ascend beyond the first story, the heat was so intense that the upper parts of the house were all charred and blackened. But for the timely arrival of the engines, and the fact of there being scarcely any wind, the house—if not the entire street—must have been destroyed.

COAL-PIT EXPLOSION.—An explosion took place on Sunday last at the Whynny coal-pit, about two miles and a half from Whitehaven, Cumberland, which did considerable damage. From the circumstance that it fortunately occurred on a Sunday the men were not at work, and no lives have been lost; but the shaft has been so much injured from the fire, that it will be some time before operations can be again resumed. The cause of the explosion was an accumulation of foul air.

AMERICAN EXHIBITION OF THE WORKS OF ALL NATIONS, 1852.—The proposal for transfer to America of selections from our own forthcoming Great Exhibition of next year has just been submitted to the commissioners at the City office, in Cheapside. The American gentlemen who have engaged in it profess to be actuated by motives equally honourable and almost equally disinterested with those of the distinguished originators of the London Exhibition. The improvement in connexion with manufactures is their first object, and the profits of the exposition are to be given to that American city which will make the most liberal arrangement for its reception. In other relations the undertaking is intended to be thoroughly commercial, and strong inducements are held out to all the European nations by proposing the vast and increasing market of the transatlantic continent for the display and competition of their productions. The occasion will, it is calculated, be earnestly embraced by our own manufacturers for impressing their American customers with an increasing sense of the immense variety and excellence of the productions of the looms and the lathes, the moulds and the anvils, the chisels and the gravers, and all the other apparatus and implements of the industry of Britain.



VIEW OF THE GARDEN, AT SIR ROBERT PEEL'S, TAKEN FROM THE DINING-ROOM.

THE LATE SIR ROBERT PEEL.

THE accompanying illustrations possess a truly melancholy interest. One represents the apartment in the mansion at Whitehall-gardens wherein Sir Robert Peel breathed his last. It will be recollected that upon the lamented Baronet being conveyed to the mansion, immediately after the accident, he was placed upon a sofa in the nearest apartment (the dining-room). From this apartment Sir Robert was never removed; for so extremely sensitive to pain did he speedily become, that it was only after very considerable difficulty that he could be lifted from the sofa to a hydraulic bed.

The mansion is the centre house in the Privy Garden, behind Whitehall. In the apartment (the dining-room) hangs the celebrated picture of John Knox preaching, painted by Wilkie.

This, as well as the companion illustration, is from a sketch taken a few months since. The latter shows the Lawn, in the rear of the mansion, the garden of which extends to the Thames.

Though pensive grief above th' untimely bier
Sheds o'er the dead the tributary tear,
Yet worth unburi'd shall survive decay
When glory wanes and pageants pass away;
Yet shall the deeds to filial hands resign'd
Restore the parent blessings to mankind.
Hereditary might from sire to son,
In youth renews what sages have begun.
So shall the power, which made reluctant laws
The poor man's birth-right and the patriot's cause,
Led to the heights whence hope might proudly scan
Through future visions, coming good for man,
Now ruling from afar in lands unreaved,
Lament an empire widow'd, and a wife bereaved.—W. T. Y.

Phoenix Park.

FUNERAL OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.

ON Tuesday the mortal remains of this estimable Prince were conveyed to their temporary resting-place, in a vault beneath Kew Church, and in the immediate vicinity of his Royal Highness's residence. We learn that it is intended to erect a family mausoleum in a portion of the Royal grounds, where the deceased Prince had more than once expressed a desire to be laid after death; and to this spot the coffin containing the remains of his Royal Highness will hereafter be removed. The late Duke was not singular in his wish not to rest in the Royal vault at Windsor; and his attachment to Kew, his native village, was often expressed in a marked manner; so that we are not surprised at his anxiety to rest in the parish wherein he had so long lived, and where he was universally esteemed and beloved.

The temporary vault in Kew Church is immediately beneath the entrance

porch, at the west end of the edifice, engraved in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for June 30, 1849, and now reinvested with additional interest.

The funeral arrangements were of the most unostentatious description—this being also in strict accordance with the illustrious Duke's wishes; and still further to insure the privacy of the ceremonial, it was ordered that the procession should move from Cambridge House shortly after six in the morning and that the interment should take place shortly after ten o'clock. This arrangement was carried out to the letter.

THE COFFIN.

On Monday night, the outer coffin was removed from Messrs. Banting's, in St. James's-street (who, as undertakers to the Royal family, had the superintendence of the funeral), to Cambridge House, where it received the inner shell containing the Royal remains, and was finally screwed down.

The following is a copy of the inscription on the outer coffin:—

Depositum
Illustrissimi Principis
ADOLPHI FREDERICI
De Brunswick-Lüneburg,
Ducis Cantabrigiæ,
Comitis de Tipperary ac Baronis de Culloden;
Nobilissimi Ordinis Periscelidis
et
Honoratissimi Ordinis de Balneo
Equitum;
Patris Augustissimi et Potentissimi
VICTORIÆ
Dei Gratia Britanniarum Reginæ,
Fidelis Defensoris.
Obiit die octava Julii,
Anno Domini MDCCCL.,
Ætatis sue LXXVII.

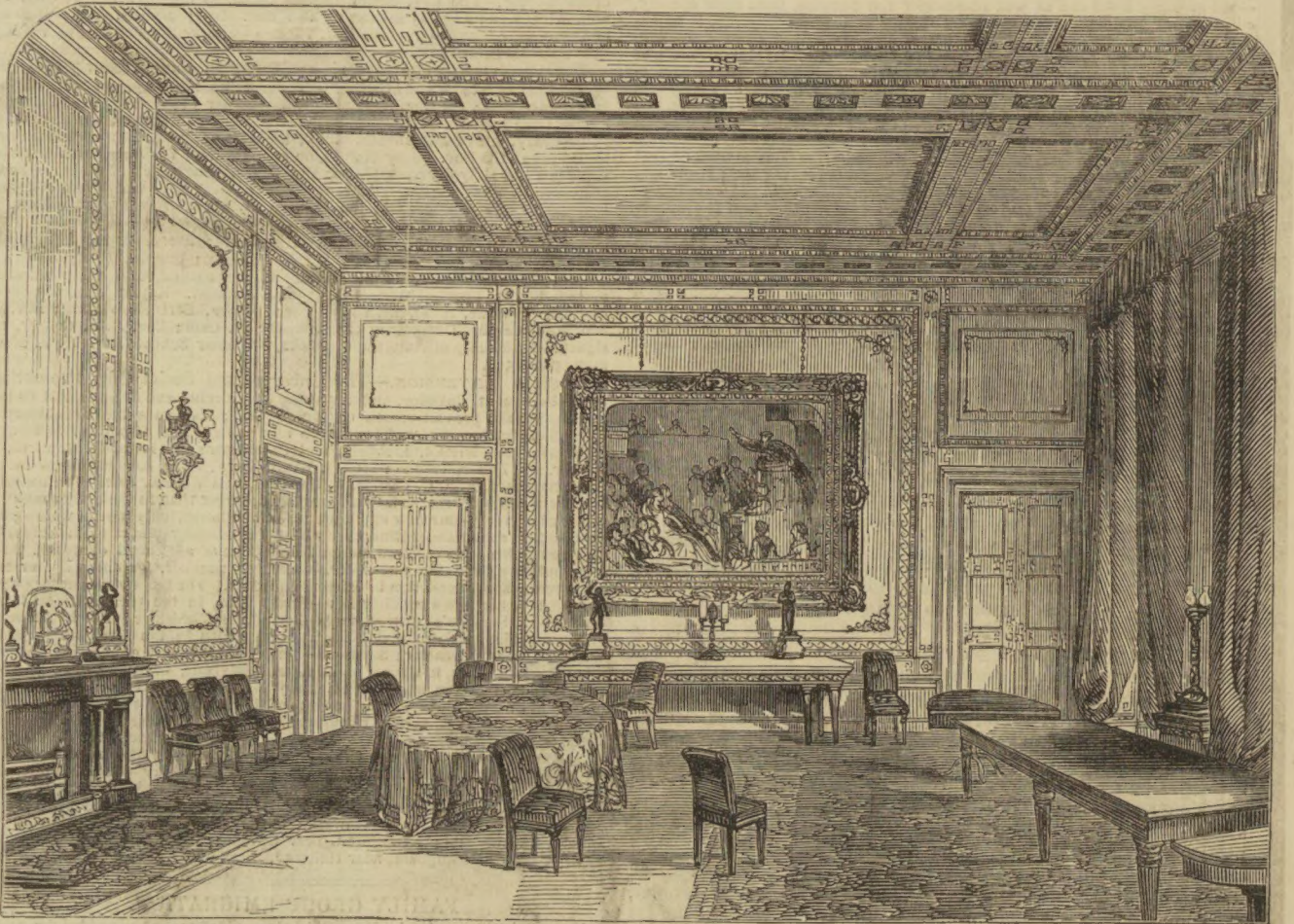
THE PROCESSION FROM CAMBRIDGE-HOUSE.

Piccadilly—looking west—at daybreak, on a fine summer's morning, ordinarily presents a striking scene. The broken architectural outline of the houses on the right, the Green-park on the left, with the Royal Palace and the triumphal arch on Constitution-hill in the distance, contribute to form a picture of surpassing beauty. There was something peculiarly solemn and interesting in its aspect on Tuesday morning. As early as five o'clock, some few hundred persons had assembled on the brow of the hill opposite Cambridge House. Many were evidently attracted by motives of curiosity—many, judging from their garb and demeanour, by feelings of a much more praiseworthy character.

Shortly after five o'clock, the 1st and 2nd battalions of the Coldstream Guards (the late Duke's regiment) marched through Piccadilly, en route from St. George's Barracks to Kew, where it had been arranged they should form a guard of honour to receive the Royal remains upon their arrival. One hundred men of the regiment filed off at Cambridge House, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Gordon Drummond, Captain Baring, and Lieut. Burton, and formed in the courtyard in front of the mansion. A squadron of the 2nd Life Guards, under the command of Colonel M'Douall, arrived about the same time to take part in the ceremonial.

At six o'clock the number of persons assembled had considerably increased, and all the windows of the houses within view were occupied. The hearse and other funeral paraphernalia now arrived, and the marshalling of the procession was at once proceeded with.

As the half-hour chimed, the cortege left Cambridge House in the following order:—



THE ROOM IN WHICH SIR ROBERT PEEL DIED.



THE FUNERAL PROCESSION LEAVING CAMBRIDGE HOUSE, PICCADILLY.



FUNERAL OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.—THE PROCESSION AT KEW.

Four Mutes on horseback, bearing staves covered with crape.
A detachment of Life Guards.

A mourning coach, drawn by four horses, conveying the Pages of his late Royal Highness.

A mourning coach, drawn by four horses, conveying four of the Medical Attendants upon his late Royal Highness, Dr. Bright, Dr. Hawkins, Dr. Watson, and Mr. Illingworth.

A mourning coach, drawn by four horses, conveying Medical Attendants and Chaplains to his late Royal Highness, the Rev. Dr. Kueper, Rev. Mr. Wood, Rev. Mr. Walbaum, and Mr. Keate.

A mourning coach, drawn by four horses, conveying the Equerry of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, the Equerry of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, and two Equerries of his late Royal Highness, Colonel the Hon. A. Liddell, General the Hon. A. Upton, Sir William Davison, and Major Stephens.

A mourning coach, drawn by four horses, conveying three Equerries of his late Royal Highness, Sir James Reymett, Col. Cornewall, and Mr. E. St. John Mildmay.

A mourning coach, drawn by four horses, conveying the Equerry of the King of Hanover, the representative of the Hanoverian Embassy, and the Groom in Waiting, and the Equerry of her Majesty the Queen Sir Charles Thornton, Count Charles Kilmarscough, General Pratt, and Col. Berkeley Drummond.

A mourning coach, drawn by four horses, conveying the Lord in Waiting to the Queen and two of the Bearers of the Pall, Lord Camoys, Sir James Macdonell, and Sir William Gomm.

A mourning coach, drawn by four horses, conveying the Vice-Chamberlain of her Majesty's Household, and two of the bearers of the pall, Lord Edward Fitzalan Howard, Sir Alexander Woodford, and Sir Henry Bourverie.

The State carriage of his late Royal Highness, drawn by six horses, conveying the coronet and cushion, and the baton and cushion of his late Royal Highness, borne respectively by Baron Knesbeck and Colonel Hay.

The Undertaker—Mr. Banting.
A detachment of Life Guards.

THE HEARSE,
Covered with a blackvelvet pall, emblazoned with the Royal escutcheon, and drawn by eight horses.
A detachment of Life Guards closed the cortege.

The procession, on leaving Cambridge House, moved slowly towards Hyde Park corner, before reaching which one of the most touching incidents of the day occurred. Seated at one of the partially closed upper windows of Gloucester House was observed the venerable sister of the deceased Prince, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, evidently absorbed in grief. Her Royal Highness was attended by a Lady in Waiting, whose aid appeared to be quite necessary for the support of the afflicted Princess at the moment when the hearse containing the body of her beloved brother passed the mansion.

The greatest possible respect was paid to the memory of the illustrious Duke by the whole of the inhabitants along the line of route traversed by the procession. At Knightsbridge, Brompton, Kensington, and Hammersmith, the church bells were muffled, and tolled minute peals; while the shops were for the most part closed. At Kensington, the Royal standard floated half-mast high from the church tower, and the children of the parochial schools were drawn up in the churchyard. The inhabitants of the place also came out in large numbers to witness the progress of the procession through the town.

At Kew, the people were stirring at an early hour. It had been arranged that the

procession should be met on the bridge by the parochial authorities and principal inhabitants of the place, who had requested permission to precede it to the church. The arrival of the military, at eight o'clock, put every one on the *qui vive*, and before nine o'clock the churchwardens and other authorities of the place, together with the boys and girls educated in the late Duke's school, had assembled at the appointed spot. The military had scarcely formed in front of the Royal cottage when notice of the approach of the procession was given.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, with her daughters the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburgh Strelitz and the Princess Mary, arrived at Kew shortly before nine o'clock, from Cambridge House. His Royal Highness Prince George (the Duke of Cambridge) and the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh Strelitz arrived at the same time. Their Royal Highnesses (Cambridge Cottage being under extensive repair) proceeded to Hanover Lodge, a mansion closely adjoining, and immediately between the late Duke's cottage and the church, where they awaited the arrival of the procession now filing over the bridge and round Kew Green.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert arrived at Hanover Cottage at a quarter to ten o'clock. His Royal Highness was attended by the Marquis of Abercorn (Groom of the Stole) and Viscount Clifden (Lord in Waiting).

His Grace the Duke of Wellington arrived at nine o'clock in an open phaeton. His Grace wore a plain suit of black; and having been furnished with a crape scarf and hatband, he walked across the road into the church, and after looking at the vault and

the interior of the sacred edifice, returned to the churchyard and sat down under a tree to await the arrival of the cortege.

KEW CHURCH.

Among the noblemen and gentlemen who arrived at the church before ten o'clock, we remarked Lord John Russell, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Viscount Palmerston, the Earl of Jersey, the Earl of Minto, Viscount Jocelyn, Lord Fitzroy Somerset, Lord Forester, and Lord Frederick Fitzclarence. They wore scarves and hatbands, and were seated in pews facing the altar, but neither themselves nor the Duke of Wellington took any part in the ceremony except as spectators.

The entrance porch and floor of the church were covered with black cloth, as were also the pulpit and reading-desk, the former having a Royal escutcheon emblazoned upon a white ground; and another escutcheon was placed on the wall of the church, near the entrance of the Royal vault. The pews were but scantily filled, very few tickets having been issued, and none being admitted without them. All the persons present were attired in deep mourning.

The Duchess of Cambridge, with the Princesses her daughters, entered the church by a private door shortly before ten o'clock, and proceeded to the Royal pew, which was hung round with black curtains. Their Royal Highnesses were attended by the Lady Augusta Cadogan, the Baroness Ahnfeldt, and the Lady in Waiting on the Hereditary Duchess of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz. Baron Knebeck led the Duchess of Cambridge, and Mr. Mildmay was also in attendance on their Royal Highnesses.

THE PROCESSION TO THE CHURCH.

The cavalcade occupied nearly three-quarters of an hour in its progress from the bridge to the front entrance of Cambridge Cottage, where the hearse at length drew up. The military had already lined the path through which the coffin was to be borne to the church, and this portion of the ceremonial having been arranged, the procession moved across Kew-green and the churchyard in the following order:—

Equerries of his late Royal Highness, Mr. Edmund Midway, Colonel Cornwell, Colonel Keate, Lieut. Col. Sir William Davidson, and Major Stephens.
 Equerry to his Royal Highness Prince Albert in Waiting, Lieut. Col. Hon. A. Gordon.
 Groom of the Bedchamber to his Royal Highness Prince Albert in Waiting, Lieut. Col. Francis Seymour.
 Lord of the Bedchamber to his Royal Highness Prince Albert in Waiting, Viscount Clifden.
 Groom of the Stole to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Marquis of Abercorn, K.G.
 The Bâton of his late Royal Highness, borne upon a black velvet cushion.
 The Coronet of his late Royal Highness borne upon a black velvet cushion.
 Major Baron Kneesebeck.
 The Sword of State, Sir William Martins.
 The Vice-Chamberlain of her Majesty's Household, the Marquis of Breadalbane, K.T.
 The Vice-Chamberlain of her Majesty's Household, Lord E. F. Howard.
 Pall-Bearer, Lieutenant-General Sir James Macdonnell, K.C.B.
 Lieutenant-General Sir William Gomm, K.C.B.

THE BODY.

Borne by Twelve Non-commissioned Officers of the Coldstream Guards.
 Pall-Bearer, Lieutenant-General Sir Alexander Woodford, K.C.B.
 His Royal Highness the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz.
 His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, attended by his two Supporters, Colonel Chaplin and Colonel Henry Brinton, and his Aide-de-Camp, Major the Hon. James Macdonnell.
 Servants of his late Royal Highness—Messrs. Meyers, Ebeling, Owen, Oppermann, Sinden, Hardy, Gilbert, Kamschun, and Fretter.
 Medical attendants upon his late Royal Highness—Dr. Hawkins, Dr. Watson, Dr. Richard Bright, Mr. Keane, and Mr. Illingworth.
 Chaplains to his late Royal Highness—Rev. John Ryle Wood, Rev. Mr. Kuper, Rev. John Ward.
 Equerry of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, Lieutenant-General Hon. Arthur Upton.
 Equerry of his Majesty the King of Hanover, Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Thornton.
 The representative of his Majesty the King of Hanover, General Protz.
 The representative of the Hanoverian Legation, Count Charles Klemmensee (brother of the Minister).

At the entrance of the church the procession was met by the Rev. James Hutchinson, M.A., one of the domestic chaplains of his Royal Highness, and the Rev. R. B. Byam, vicar of Kew; the former of whom commenced reading the impressive service for the burial of the dead as the coffin was borne into the church. The measured tread of the soldiers as they proceeded up the south aisle in the direction of the altar had a most solemn effect. The coffin having been placed upon tressels in front of the altar, a black velvet pall, emblazoned with Royal escutcheons, was thrown over it, and the coronet and bâton being deposited thereon, the service proceeded, the Lord-Chamberlain and the Vice-Chamberlain, with their wands of office, occupying a position at the feet of the Royal corpse, and the chief mourner taking his station at the head. At the proper period, the coffin was again uncovered, and borne on the shoulders of the colour-sergeants, down the north aisle, to the entrance of the vault, into which it was gradually lowered on an inclined plane. On the removal of the remains from the altar, the Duchess of Cambridge, with the Princesses, left the Royal pew, and joined the procession to the mouth of the vault, the Duchess resting on the arm of Prince George, and the Princesses supported by the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz. His Royal Highness Prince Albert walked a few paces apart. When the coffin had been lowered into the vault, and the mourners had taken their places around, the organ, which had played the "Dead March in Saul" during the progress of the procession from the altar, ceased, and the service again proceeded. When the rev. chaplain commenced reading the "Lord's Prayer," the Duchess of Cambridge knelt down at the entrance of the vault, and remained in an attitude of fervent supplication for some moments.

The service having been concluded, the Duchess of Cambridge, with the Princesses, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz, retired from the church by a private entrance and returned to Hanover Lodge. The Prince Consort was conducted out of the church by the usual entrance; and the noblemen in attendance also took their departure for town.

The organ played Martin Luther's Hymn as the mourners retired. The funeral was conducted in accordance with his Royal Highness's expressed desire, under the exclusive superintendence of the Lord Chamberlain's office. The College of Arms took no part in the ceremony; nor was Garter present to proclaim the style and titles of the deceased Prince, as is usual in the case of all Royal interments.

At nightfall, the Duchess of Cambridge, with the Princesses her daughters, Prince George, and the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz, proceeded to the church to take a last view of the coffin containing the remains of their beloved relative. The Princesses were observed to strew a basket of flowers into the vault, after which the illustrious mourners retired, and the workmen were immediately summoned to close in the vault.

Thus closed the obsequies of the lamented Duke. They were distinguished by little of the pageantry incidental to a Royal funeral, but rather marked by characteristics of deep affection, and by endearing observances which imparted a simple solemnity to the rite unattainable by what may be termed the pomp of woe.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

LORD DUNBOYNE.

JAMES BUTLER, Baron of Dunboyne, in the county of Meath, was the son of James Butler, Esq., of Cragnagowra, in the county of Clare. He was born on the 25th July, 1780. He married, first, the 17th August, 1799, Eleanor, daughter of David O'Connell, Esq., of Cork, by whom (who died the 15th March, 1817) he leaves, besides five other sons and a daughter, his eldest son and successor, Theobald Fitzwalter, the present Baron. The late Baron married, secondly, the 19th December, 1843, Mrs. Vaughan, of Belle-hutch House, Oxon. His Lordship assumed the title of Lord Dunboyne in 1800, on becoming the representative of the family, at the death of the prior titular Peer. He was legally confirmed in this assumption by a reversal on the part of the Crown of the outlawries against the Barony in 1827. Lord Dunboyne died on the 6th instant, at the Château Echingen, Pas de Calais.

CAPTAIN OWEN STANLEY, R.N.
 This distinguished naval officer, who was born on the 13th June, 1811, was the eldest son of the Right Rev. Edward Stanley, Bishop of Norwich, by his wife Catharine, daughter of the Rev. Oswald Leicester, Rector of Stoke Salop; he was also nephew of Lord Stanley, of Alderley. His youngest brother, Charles Edward, is a Captain of the Royal Engineers.

Captain Owen Stanley entered the Royal Naval College the 5th August, 1824, and embarked, the 8th January, 1826, as a volunteer on board the *Druid* frigate. Having become a midshipman the following March, he rose through a continued course of hard and active service to the rank of Captain, which he attained the 23rd September, 1844. While Commander in the *Britannia*, he aided in forming the colony of Port Essington, and made a track survey of the Arafura Sea, of which he published a chart. He also visited and surveyed various harbours in New Zealand and the Tinnissiran province.

Captain Stanley was a Fellow of the Royal and Astronomical Societies. To the great regret of all who knew him, this able and promising seaman died off Sydney, the 13th March, 1850.

WILLIAM, SECOND LORD BOLTON.

This nobleman died at Hackwood Park, his seat in Hampshire, on the 13th inst., aged 67. He was the elder son and heir of the late Right Hon. Thomas Orde, who, having inherited in right of his wife, Mary Jean, natural daughter of Charles, fourth Duke of Bolton, the great estates of the Powlett family, assumed, by Royal licence, the surname and arms of Powlett; and was raised to the peerage as Baron Bolton, of Bolton Castle, county York, in 1797. The Peer, whose demise we now record, was born 31st October, 1782; and married, 8th May, 1810, Maria, eldest daughter of Guy, first Lord Dorchester, K.B. He leaves, however, no issue, and the title and estates devolve to his nephew, William Henry Orde Powlett, now third Lord Bolton, who is married to Letitia, youngest daughter of the late Colonel Crawford, of Newfield, in Ayrshire, and has several children.

SHEFFIELD GRACE, ESQ., LL.D., F.S.A., OF KNOLE HOUSE, COUNTY SUSSEX, BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

Few amateur genealogists were more accomplished or more gifted than this lamented gentleman. His curious and comprehensive history of the Grace family, full of interesting information, referential to many of our most distinguished houses, is well known. Mr. Sheffield Grace was second son of the late Richard Grace, Esq., M.P. of Boley, in the Queen's County, and next brother of the late Sir William Grace, Bart., of Grace Castle, county Kilkenny. He married, in 1829, Harriet Georgiana, daughter of Lieutenant-General Sir John Hamilton, Bart., and leaves one son, Sheffield, born in 1834, and two daughters, Harriet Alice Sheffield, and Emily Anne Sheffield.

A portion of the Table Rock at Niagara Falls, about forty feet long, gave way on the 29th ult. A carriage was passing at the time with six passengers, who saved their lives by leaping from the carriage, which was thrown over the precipice. It is reported that a guide and several visitors were under the rock when it fell, but this statement is not confirmed. The shock was felt to the distance of several miles.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

CITY MONUMENT TO THE MEMORY OF THE LATE SIR R. PEELE.

An influential meeting of the citizens of London was held on Monday, in the Egyptian Hall, Mansion House (the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor in the chair), to take steps for securing the erection of a suitable monument within the city of London to the memory of the departed statesman whose loss is so universally deplored by all parties in the country, whether agreeing with or opposed to his political opinions.

The Lord Mayor was supported on the platform by Baron Lionel de Rothschild, M.P., Baron de Goldsmid, Alderman Sir P. Laurie, Sir J. H. Pelly (chairman of the Hudson's Bay Company), Sir E. N. Buxton, M.P., Sir Moses Montefiore, Sir J. Weir Hogg, M.P., &c.

The chairman explained, that he had called the meeting, and undertaken to preside on the present occasion, from a sincere wish to do honour to the memory of the late Sir Robert Peel. (Cheers.) They were met together to promote a subscription for the purpose of erecting a suitable testimonial to perpetuate the memory of that eminent statesman whose loss they all deplored.

Sir Peter Laurie, as one of the senior aldermen of the city of London, felt honoured in having entrusted to him the task of moving the first resolution, which was as follows:—

That this meeting desires to give expression to the profound and universal regret which pervades all ranks and conditions of the people at the irreparable loss which this country has sustained in the death of the Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, and feels that, in seeking to perpetuate the record of his public services and his private virtues, it commands the sympathy and enjoys the cordial co-operation of all.

Captain Shepherd had the melancholy gratification to second the resolution proposed by Sir Peter Laurie. (Cheers.)

The chairman was about to put it to the meeting, when a gentleman, who gave his name as "Mr. Beardmore, of the Park, near Nottingham," rose to propose an amendment.

The Chairman wished to know whether the gentleman who wished to speak was a citizen of London?

Mr. Beardmore replied that he was a freeholder of Middlesex and a freeman of the Brewers' Company.

The Chairman said, as the meeting was called for a specific purpose, he should like to see the amendment.

Mr. Beardmore accordingly handed in his amendment; and the chairman being engaged apparently in consulting his friends relative to it, there were loud cries of "Read, read."

Mr. Under-Sheriff D. W. Wire, who acted as secretary, accordingly read the amendment as follows:—

This great meeting does, at the same time, with the deepest feelings of anguish and regret, look back upon the policy of the departed statesman, in so far as he supported Lord John Russell, in the voting for the admission of slave-grown sugar into this country, which admission has terribly increased the trade of men-stealing in Africa, and has also rendered the horrors of the middle passage more appalling ever since the fall of 1846, when the change of British law became known in Cuba and the Brazil.

Upon the reading of the amendment, there were loud cries of "Shame, shame," "No politics," "It can't be put," &c.

The Chairman having decided that the amendment could not be put, the original motion was unanimously passed.

Sir John Henry Pelly moved the next resolution:—

That a committee, consisting of the gentlemen now on the platform, be formed, with power to add to their number, to collect subscriptions, and to consider the best means of carrying out the objects of the meeting; and that the Lord Mayor, Sir James Duke, Bart., M.P., and Baron Rothschild, M.P., be requested to act as treasurers.

Sir James Weir Hogg, M.P., seconded the motion, which was unanimously carried.

The Rev. Charles Marshall, M.A., and Mr. Under-Sheriff Wire, having consented to act as honorary secretaries, the latter read a list of subscriptions entered into in the room, amounting to £500 or £600, including the Merchant Tailors' Company, £210; the Lord Mayor, £21; Sir E. N. Buxton, £21; Baron Lionel de Rothschild, M.P., £21; Truman, Hanbury, Buxton, and Co., £21; Sir Moses Montefiore, £21; Sir Peter Laurie, £10 10s.; Alderman Salomons, £10 10s.; the City Police, one day's pay, about £50, &c.

ARCHBISHOP TENISON'S GRAMMAR-SCHOOL.—The annual distribution of prizes at this school took place on Monday afternoon; the Rev. Henry Mackenzie, M.A., vicar of the parish, in the chair, supported by the Hon. Sir Edward Cust, Bart., Mr. Churchwarden Cole, trustees; the Rev. M. D'Orsay, the Rev. W. P. Babington, M.A., Alfred Bramah, Esq., B.A., &c. The Rev. Philip Hale, the head master, opened the proceedings by mentioning that this was the third annual meeting which had taken place since his appointment. After alluding to the fact that few records of the masters and scholars of the school remained, the rev. gentleman pointed out the value of such meetings, and the advantages to be derived from the preservation of historical associations. He then proceeded to illustrate the unity of principle which ought to pervade alike the government of home, the discipline of the school, and the training of the Church; that the school was but the outer circle of which home was the inner sphere, the Church being the concentric circumference which embraced them both. (Hear, hear.) Of the existence of this principle in the school, he believed there was satisfactory evidence. The rev. gentleman then combated the objection which has sometimes been urged against the utility of grammar learning. This mode of education, however, he vindicated on the grounds both of the object of the founder and of the beneficial mental habits thereby formed. He expressed his conviction, that if the many influence of Roman literature and the refinement of the Grecian mind were in any degree, by means of this school, shed upon the humbler dwellings of the foundation boys, who were his first and most anxious care, neither the interest evinced by the rev. chairman would be fruitless, nor the confidence of the parents likely to be disappointed. (Hear, hear.) During the proceedings, recitations in Latin, by Mackenzie and Andrewes, and in French by Wallis (primus) and Wallis (tertius), were satisfactorily given. In distributing the prizes, the rev. chairman made appropriate remarks; and in presenting (as the prize for general proficiency in the lower school) to Broughton the "Notae Dominicae," by Sir Edward Cust, he elegantly remarked that it was the work of one who to the gallantry of the soldier and the gracefulness of the courtier added both on this and the last occasion, bore cheerful testimony to the marked improvement which he observed in the school. A letter was then read from the Rev. A. G. Edouart, expressing his entire satisfaction with the more than ordinary proficiency of the boys in their divinity studies. The head master announced that the school would re-assemble on the 20th of August.

BRITISH ORPHAN ASYLUM.—On Monday, the half-yearly meeting of the subscribers to this charity was held at the London Tavern, Mr. G. B. Harrison presiding. The report stated that, at a preceding meeting, allusion was made to the then existing necessity for the enlargement of the building, as well for the sake of providing additional room as with a view to better ventilation. The directors had been enabled to effect these alterations, which had entailed a considerable expense, and an increase of funds would be necessary to maintain the efficiency of the institution. During the last year twenty-four children more than usual had been elected into the asylum, an extra election having taken place in consequence of the cholera. To meet the additional expense incurred, the directors had been compelled to sell out a portion of their funded property. The receipts for the past year had been, in life subscriptions, £451 10s.; in annual subscriptions, £940 14s.; and in collections, dividends, &c., various sums, making a total of £2602 18s. 5d. The disbursements during the same period, including the repayment of money due to the building fund, had amounted to £2391 16s. 8d.; leaving in favour of the asylum a balance of £211 1s. 9d. The chairman announced that eight children would that day be elected. At the close of the poll, which extended over five hours, the names of the successful candidates were announced, and the meeting separated.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The third and last fête of this society took place on Saturday, at Kew. The grounds of the Duke of Devonshire, at Chiswick, were thrown open to the visitors on the occasion by the kindness of his Grace. The gardens of the society were in the best possible order, and the whole of the arrangements were in the best taste. The show of fruit was good, the specimens exhibited being of the first class; the show of flowers was also good, some of the single specimens of rare plants being very fine. An improvement was obvious in the general appearance of the grounds. The grounds of the Duke of Devonshire were in splendid order, and had the appearance of a fairy land. The number of visitors was very great, although the recent deaths of the Duke of Cambridge and Sir R. Peel kept many fashionable away. There were present the Duke of Devonshire, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Marquis of Normanby, Lord Bradford, Lord Sondes, Lord and Lady J. Russell, &c., the American Minister, the Nepalese Envoy, &c., and other persons of distinction. The bands of the 1st Life Guards, of the Coldstream Guards, and of the Horse Guards (Blue) were not in uniform, but wore mourning in respect for the late Duke of Cambridge.

DISPENSARY FOR CONSUMPTION.—The half-yearly meeting of the directors of this charity was held on Monday, in the premises of the institution, 26, Margaret-street, Regent-street, Mr. Thomas Stevenson in the chair. The report stated that since the last meeting the number of patients from the parish of St. Marylebone had nearly doubled, while those from other parishes had also greatly increased. The total number of persons who have received benefit from the dispensary since its commencement in 1847 amounted to 2056. The number of patients at present remaining on attendance is 425. Thirty patients have been visited at their own homes, 121 have been cured, 11 have died, and 103 have been relieved. To these must be added the number of patients who have ceased to attend without giving notice, but are supposed to have been relieved, amounting to 182. Of the whole number of patients relieved, those from the parish of St. Marylebone are 173; from St. Pancras 56; St. George's, Hanover-square, 17; St. James's, 34; St. Giles's, 14; and other parishes collectively, 97.

ROYAL CALEDONIAN ASYLUM.—On Wednesday the anniversary festival of this institution took place at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields; the Earl of Eglinton in the chair. Upwards of a hundred gentlemen sat down to dinner, and among the guests at the principal table was one of the brothers of the Nepalese Ambassador, attended by Captain Cavanagh, political agent to the embassy. In proposing the toast of the evening, "Success to the Royal Caledonian Asylum," the chairman stated that he grieved to say that while the great majority of the charitable institutions of this great city were in a prosperous condition, this valuable society had not received the support which it deserved. The objects of the institution were to afford education to the children of soldiers or sailors who had lost their lives in the service of their country, and also to the offspring of those indigent Scotchmen in London who were not entitled to parochial relief. At the close of the evening subscriptions were announced amounting to nearly £700, exclusive of a donation of £1000 from Captain Matheson.

COURT OF ALDERMEN.—THE DEATH OF THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.

On Wednesday, Sir Peter Laurie, after having made some observations upon the public loss sustained by the death of the Duke of Cambridge, moved the following resolution:—"That this Court has received with unfeigned sorrow the intelligence of the decease of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and desires to record its high admiration of the princely qualities which adorned his public and private life, setting a bright example to all ranks of his fellow subjects, of attachment to his native land, domestic virtue, amiable demeanour, and enlarged benevolence. That while this Court sympathises with the nation at large, it feels, by this painful event, called upon to mourn the loss of an illustrious citizen, and the numerous charitable institutions of the metropolis that of a liberal benefactor and friend. That this Court respectfully condole on this occasion with her most gracious Majesty, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, the amiable and afflicted widow of his Royal Highness, and every member of the Royal family."—Alderman Farebrother seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously, and was, upon the motion of Alderman Kelly, seconded by Alderman Humphrey, ordered to be entered upon the minutes of the Court, and published in the usual papers.

EVENING CLASSES FOR YOUNG MEN.—On Monday evening, a public meeting of this society was held at St. Martin's Hall, Long-acre. In consequence of the Bishop of London being absent (from illness), the Rev. Dr. Russell was called to the chair. On the platform were noticed the Bishop of Toronto, the Revs. Dr. Croly, C. B. Dalton, T. B. Murray, &c. The Bishop of Toronto, in a lucid and forcible speech, showed the advantages to be obtained by knowledge when combined with sound religion, and that thus it fitted the recipient for larger knowledge and for greater happiness; and concluded by moving—

That this meeting gratefully acknowledges the divine blessing indicated in the measure of success which has attended this effort.

The motion was agreed to.—On the motion of Dr. Croly, it was also resolved—

That, considering the importance of this movement, it is with the most grateful feelings this meeting bids the information that his Royal Highness the Prince Albert has accorded his patronage to it; as it is well known that his Royal Highness's discriminating and cultivated mind is always active to encourage and promote the welfare of those institutions which seek to advance the happiness of his adopted country.

LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.—A meeting of the proprietors of this company took place on Thursday, at the offices, Princes-street, City; Mr. C. Taylor in the chair. The report showed that the net profits realised by the Bank, during the six months ending June 30th last, amounted to £26,939 18s. 11d., which, after the appropriation of £18,000 to payment of the half-yearly dividend, at the rate of £6 per cent. per annum, would leave a balance of £8,939 18s. 11d. undivided profits to be disposed of at the end of the year. The report was adopted; and, after a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting separated.

NEW ZEALAND COMPANY.—A meeting of the proprietors of this company took place on Monday morning, at the offices, Broad-street-buildings, Mr. Aglionby, M.P., in the chair. At twelve o'clock, the hour named for the adjourned meeting, a sufficient number of directors and proprietors were not in attendance, and, before an adjournment could take place, it was necessary to wait until one o'clock. In the meantime several of the proprietors present put questions to the chairman, with a view of ascertaining the precise position of the affairs of the company as they now stood. In replying to these questions, the chairman stated that the committee appointed at the last general meeting had addressed a long letter to Earl Grey on the subject of the surrender of the charter, and calling his attention in strong but respectful language to the rights of the shareholders. To that communication no reply had been received. The company still existed as a corporate body, as the proprietors had as yet only expressed their readiness to surrender the charter, and the surrender had not actually been accepted. It was possible that some terms might be offered to them by the Colonial Office. The company had ceased its colonising functions and its power for the sale of lands; but they would still, he imagined, derive an interest in the sale of lands in New Zealand until the sum of £265,000 was paid them. The company had at first been informed that the Crown lands would be placed in their possession for the exercise of their colonising functions; but it was found they had had to purchase the Crown domain lands before they could do anything with them. The surrender of the charter would not very materially affect the Canterbury Settlement Association, as they would have to purchase land from the Government instead of the New Zealand Company, as heretofore. It did not appear to him necessary that the Canterbury Association should have any new act; and yet he knew that one was in course of preparation, if not actually completed. No expenses would now be allowed except those necessary for winding up the affairs of the company. New Zealand House would be closed. All these things would be contingent on the nature of the answer from the Colonial Office. After some further discussion, the meeting was again adjourned for a fortnight.

SOCIETY IN AID OF THE FISTULA INFIRMARY.—On Monday the seventh anniversary festival of this society was held at the Highbury-barn Tavern, Islington, when upwards of 100 of the friends and supporters of the charity sat down to dinner. William Eade, Esq., presided. From the report of the committee of management for the past year, it appeared that the subscriptions had exceeded those of the two previous years, having amounted to £38, a large sum when it was considered that the majority of the subscribers were working men, whose circumstances had compelled them to have recourse to the benefits of the infirmary. The total receipts of the society had amounted to £72, and the expenditure to £36, leaving a balance of £36 which had been handed over to the treasurer of the infirmary. During the year 1849, 543 patients suffering from diseases of the rectum had been admitted into the Fistula Infirmary, of whom 271 had been cured, 157 materially relieved; 6 patients had been discharged as incurable; 35 for irregularity of attendance; and 73 remained under treatment. Only one death had occurred. The total number of patients received since the foundation of the infirmary was 5968. In proposing the toast of the evening, the chairman said that of all the noble institutions which existed in the metropolis for the relief of the suffering poor, the Fistula Infirmary was the only one to which an auxiliary had been formed by members of the working classes, who had been relieved through its instrumentality. That fact spoke loudly in favour of the management of the charity. The health of Mr. Salmon, the honorary surgeon and founder of the infirmary, was received with loud and long-continued cheers; and other toasts having been disposed of, the company separated.

LONDON COFFEE-HOUSE-KEEPER'S ASSOCIATION.—On Monday the 13th annual meeting of the donors and subscribers to this benevolent institution was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, for general business; Mr. H. Sherwood in the chair. The report stated that, during the past half-year, the funded property had increased about £200, and the interest previously invested amounted to the sum of £2449 14s., invested with the commissioners for the reduction of the National Debt. The balance-sheet figured the receipts to be from all sources £417, whilst the expenditure left a balance of £67s. 4d. The anniversary dinner in May last, presided over by J. Masterman, Esq., M.P., added nearly £100 to the funds.

COLONIAL REFORM SOCIETY.—The members and friends of this society dined together at the Trafalgar Tavern, Greenwich, on Wednesday evening; the Right Hon. Lord Montagu presiding, supported by Lord Lyttelton, the Bishop of Oxford, Sir W. Molesworth, M.P., Hon. W. Wrottesley, Hon. F. Scott, M.P., Hon. F. Campbell, M.P., Mr. J. Hume, M.P., Mr. H. Aglionby, M.P., Mr. Sadler, M.P., Mr. J. Wyld, M.P., the Rev. Mr. Jackson (Bishop elect of New Zealand), Mr. Simon, M.P., Mr. De Salis, Mr. Lowe, Dr. Black, Mr. Thring, Mr. C. B. Adley, M.P., &c. In the course of the evening the company were addressed by the noble chairman, Sir W. Molesworth, the Bishop of Oxford, Lord Lyttelton, Mr. Hume, Mr. Adley, Mr. Sadler, and Mr. Lowe. The latter gentleman, who is a resident of New South Wales, and a member of the Legislature of the Colony, in a very eloquent speech, advocated the right of the Australian colonies to self-government, and deplored the policy of Earl Grey, which would ultimately tend to put to hazard the prosperity of all our colonies, and to do away with that feeling of devoted loyalty which now especially characterised the Australian colonies.

METROPOLITAN CONVALESCENT INSTITUTION.—The half-yearly meeting of this society was held in their offices, No. 32, Sackville-street, on Tuesday.—Mr. George Poupart in the chair—when a report was presented which stated that the pecuniary affairs of the society were in a very satisfactory condition. The Rev. R. Baxter, of Kingshorpe, Northampton, had bequeathed them £350 to be paid on the decease of his widow. Since the 1st of January last they had enrolled 56 new annual subscribers, and 23 persons had given them donations. The additions to the building fund had not been so great as they could have wished, being only £220, including the dividends upon stock, which now amounted to £2700. During the half-year, 365 persons had been received into the institution, of whom two had died and 65 were now in the houses. In consequence of want of sufficient room in the asylum, persons were often compelled to wait two or three weeks before they could be admitted, after being approved as fit persons for admission. The report concluded by paying a tribute to the memory of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, one of the patrons of the society, and who was ever ready to assist all charitable institutions, both with his purse and countenance. A report was also read from the building committee, which stated that the plans and elevation of the proposed asylum were in a forward state. Lord Ellesmere had offered them five acres of land, subject to a condition that if it should cease to be used for the purposes of the charity, it should revert to his Lordship. This condition having been submitted to the consideration of counsel, the committee were advised it would bring them under the Statute of Mortmain, and they had, therefore, as his Lordship attached particular value to the condition, been obliged to decline his Lordship's offer. They were now, however, in negotiation for the purchase of the land, subject to the condition; and they had every reason to believe that it would be shortly brought to a satisfactory close. The two reports were adopted.

LONDON SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF YOUNG FEMALES.—A meeting of this society took place on Thursday evening, at the Office, 28, New Broad-street, when a resolution of condolence to the Duchess of Cambridge and Prince George, on the death of the late Duke of Cambridge, was unanimously adopted. It was further resolved that the present Duke of Cambridge be earnestly solicited to become one of the patrons of the society, in the place of his deceased father.

PUTNEY COLLEGE.—The annual distribution of prizes for proficiency in the various departments of knowledge cultivated in this establishment took place on Wednesday; the Earl of Devon in the chair. The reports of the Principal and Professors having been read—all of which were highly satisfactory—the chairman delivered the prizes, accompanied by suitable addresses to the students, after which the proceedings closed.

SWEARING-IN OF THE NEW LORD CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE COMMON PLEAS.—On Tuesday, at one o'clock, Sir John Jervis, the late Attorney-General, was sworn in as Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, at the private mansion, in Eaton-square, of Lord Truro, the new Lord Chancellor. J. Naylor, Esq., the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, was present to administer the oaths. Sir John Jervis, immediately after being sworn in, proceeded to Lincoln.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.—On Wednesday the annual court of the governors of this ancient charity was held in the board-room of the hospital. The report for the past year was read, which stated that during that period there had been admitted of sick, wounded, maimed, and diseased persons, 4737 in-patients, and 56,109 medical and surgical out-patients. There were remaining under cure 417 in-patients, and 3331 out-patients.

GERMAN HOSPITAL, DALSTON.—At a meeting of the members of this institution, held on Wednesday, addresses of condolence to the Duchess and the present Duke of Cambridge were unanimously agreed to, accompanied by a request that his Royal Highness would consent to become the president of the hospital. A subscription was also entered into for the establishment of an "Adolphus ward," in commemoration of the charity and many virtues of the illustrious deceased.

THE DRAINAGE OF LAMBETH.—A public meeting of the inhabitants of Lambeth took place on Thursday last, at the Vestry Hall, Church-street, for the purpose of representing, in a petition to Parliament, the present defective condition of the drainage of Lambeth, and to record publicly an expression of opinion of the inefficiency of the present Commission of Sewers; the Rev. C. B. Dalton in the chair. Mr. Taylor, a churchwarden, moved the first resolution expressive of the inefficiency and incapability of the present commission of sewers. Since August last they had levied two 8d. rates on the parish, and had received nearly £25,000, and yet the parish was in just the same state as when the cholera visited it. A committee of investigation was appointed and a petition to Parliament agreed upon, and the meeting broke up.

LONDON, BRIGHTON, AND SOUTH COAST RAILWAY.—The report of this company was issued on Thursday. It shows the total receipts for the half-year to have been £229,089 17s. 6d., and the expenditure £89,633 17s. 3d., leaving a balance of £139,456 0s. 3d. to the credit of the company; of which £61,107 8s. 10d. is required for the payment of interest; leaving £78,348 11s. 5d. applicable for dividend, at the rate of 30s. per cent. for the half-year.

SAMBRÉ AND MEUSE RAILWAY.—A general meeting of this company took place on Thursday, at the offices, 62, Moorgate-street, City; Mr. W. P. Richards in the chair. The report stated that since the last report there had been, if not a great and rapid extension of traffic, a gradual and increasing progress; for last year the receipts averaged £132 per week, whereas they now amounted to £194. The expenditure had, at the same time, been reduced, and would not exceed £160 per week. The total receipts for the half-year amounted to £4042. After some discussion the report was adopted, and a vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the business of the meeting.

ANGLO-ITALIAN RAILWAY.—At a meeting of this company, on Thursday (Mr. Jackson in the chair), it was resolved to make a call of 16s. 8d. per share, and then exchange the shares for those of the Maria Antonio Company and the Anglo-Italian Company dissolved. The line is to be completed in two years.

THE EXHIBITION OF 1851 AND THE PRINTERS' DRAMATIC SOCIETY.—The members of this society, instituted a few months since, with the primary object of affording pecuniary aid from dramatic and musical performances to benevolent objects connected with the printing trade, have determined to devote one evening to a performance in aid of the Exhibition fund, and for that purpose have engaged the Strand Theatre on Saturday (this) evening, when the "Hunchback," the "Eton Boy," and "Sketches in India" are to be represented.

JUDGES' SALARIES.—On Tuesday, a Parliamentary paper was printed (obtained by Mr. W. Patten), containing a return of the salaries and emoluments (1790) of the Judges of the Court of Chancery, and of the Judges of the Common-law Courts, in the United Kingdom. In 1790 the salary of the Lord Chancellor of England was £5000, besides fees; and in 1832 it was fixed at £10,000, and no fees allowed. There is, in addition, a salary of £4000 a year as Speaker of the House of Lords. The present income of the Lord Chancellor is £14,000 a year. From another return to Parliament, it appears that the salaries of the Judges of the Court of Chancery and the Common-law Courts amount to £120,000; and in 1815 the salaries amounted to £62,500; and the number of 15 had increased to 20.

CHINESE FIREWORKS.—A vessel which has just arrived in the docks from Canton, has brought several cases of fireworks as a portion of her cargo, consigned to order. The importations from that quarter are now much more various than was formerly the case, but this appears to be a totally novel arrival from China.

BURGLARY AND EXTENSIVE ROBBERY.—On Monday night, the shop of Mr. Miller, a watchmaker and silversmith, carrying on business in the Kennington-road, within one door of Penton-place, leading to the Surrey Gardens, was burglariously broken into by some expert thieves, and property amounting to upwards of £100 carried off. Mr. Miller seems to have been marked out as the peculiar victim of thieves; for, in the month of January last, and soon after he had opened his shop, his door was made fast by a strong cord to the iron scraper outside, and one of the thieves, who smashed in a large square of plate glass, succeeded in carrying off watches and other property to a considerable amount. In the present instance, the thieves had succeeded in getting to the back of the house of Mr. Miller by getting over the premises of a neighbour, and, having reached thus far, they forced open the back parlour shutters, and then, by means of a "jemmy," reached the shop, and stripped it of goods of all descriptions. The robbery was discovered at six o'clock next morning, by the servant, on coming down-stairs to attend to her usual domestic offices; and it was evident, from the quantity of the candle burnt, that the thief or thieves must have been for some time on the premises.

SUICIDES IN NEWGATE.—On Saturday last, verdicts of "Temporary Insanity" were returned on two inquests held in Newgate, by Mr. W. J. Payne, deputy coroner, and a jury of 23 citizens of London. The first was on the body of Daniel Blackstaffe Donovan, aged 33, an ex-pugilist, who, on the previous day, had had sentence of death recorded against him on being convicted of having thrown his wife out of a window with intent to murder her; the second was on the body of Walter Watts, aged 33, recently clerk in the Globe Insurance Office, and formerly lessee of the Marylebone and Olympic Theatres. On Friday, also, Watts had been sentenced to ten years' transportation. Donovan hanged himself by means of a handkerchief from the bars of his cell-window, at half-past two o'clock in the day (Friday), a few hours after he received his sentence. Watts, who was confined in the infirmary of the prison, hanged himself from the bars of the water-closet window, about midnight on Friday night.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Births during the week ending Saturday, July 13:—Males, 662; females, 637; total, 1299. Deaths during the same period:—Males, 395; females, 386; total, 781. The average derived from ten corresponding weeks of 1840-9 is 886, or augmented in the ratio of increase of population, 967. Compared with this latter number, the deaths of last week exhibit a decrease of 186. Taking the ten weeks of previous years, namely, the 28th of each year, it appears that the lowest number occurred in 1843, and was 757; while the highest occurred in 1849, and was 1369, when cholera was making considerable progress. The deaths caused by diseases of the zymotic or epidemic class were last week only 168; in the corresponding weeks of 1845-8 they fluctuated between 167 and 319, and in the same week of last year rose to 630. In the present return small-pox numbers 9 deaths; measles, 16; scarlatina, 23; and whooping-cough also 23. The first three epidemics are less fatal than usual, and the mortality from the last differs little from the average. Typhus carried off 30 persons; it fluctuated in the ten corresponding weeks between 18 and 59, the increase falling on the later years. Diarrhoea, which the summer usually calls into activity, was fatal during the week in 37 cases, all except 3 having been amongst young persons; the average is 39, and as further proof that up to this period there is no striking development of the disease, it is sufficient to state that in the same week of 1846 the deaths from diarrhoea were 87; in that of 1847, 32; in 1848, 64; and in 1849, 89. Last week 7 persons, of whom 3 were children, were registered, who had died of cholera; but in most of the cases it appears to have been the common English epidemic, and it is not stated in any case that the disease had assumed the malignant form. The following are the details of the seven cases:—On the 11th July, at 43, William-street, Kensington, the daughter of a labourer, aged five months, died of "cholera infantum" (three days), convulsions (12 hours). On the 8th July, at 32, Nutford-place, St. Mary, Marylebone, the wife of a servant, aged seventy years, died of "English cholera" (three days). On the 10th July, at 7, Tooting-court, in the same sub-district, the daughter of a labourer, aged eight months, "diarrhoea" (seven days), infantile cholera (twenty-four hours). On the 10th July, at 27, John-street, North, in the same sub-district, the wife of a joiner, aged forty years, "cholera" (twelve hours), sickness, and effusion on the brain. On the 10th July, at 4, Warwick-place, St. Luke, a cutter, aged thirty-two years, "cholera" (two days), typhus (fourteen days). And on the 7th July, at 7, Preston-street, the daughter of a weaver, aged eight years, died of "cholera" (five days). "This street (says Mr. Howard, the registrar) is overcrowded with inhabitants, and has no drainage." On the 3rd of July, at 9, Brunswick-street, St. Mary, Newington, a female, aged twenty-four years, "cholera" (three days), parturition a month before. Mr. Seavrove, the registrar, adds that "this woman had an attack of peritonitis after childbirth, from which she quite recovered; that she afterwards ate some currant cake, which produced vomiting and purging." To these may be added the case of a boy, aged 11 months, who died on the 9th of July, at 3, Perry's-place, Cornwall-road, Lambeth; he was the son of a carpenter, and the cause of death is described as "diarrhoea with vomiting" (10 days). Mr. Mears, the registrar, states that "its parents lost another child last year from cholera, and the symptoms in the present case were so similar that the medical man would have considered it a case of cholera if it had occurred at the time of the epidemic." Besides the three cases of cholera in the same sub-district, one from bilious fever, and another from fever with hydrocephalus. According to the above statement, 7 deaths from cholera were registered last week; but in the same week of 1846 there were 8, in that of 1848 there were 9, while at this period last year the epidemic had made such progress, that in the corresponding week 339 deaths from it were registered.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean reading of the barometer in the week was 29.875 inches. The mean temperature of the week was 59.5 degs. Except on the last two days, the mean temperature was below the average of seven years. On Saturday the highest in the sun was 110 degs.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

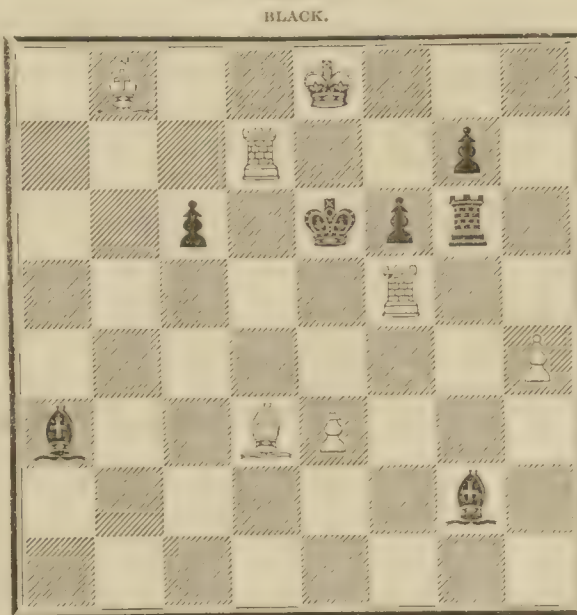
R.B.P.—If a Pawn, on being first played, is advanced two squares, the adversary is not obliged to take it in passing.
JUVENUS—It is quite allowable to claim a Bishop for any Pawn advanced to his 6th sq. although at the time you may have the two original Bishops on the board.
G.S.—A private communication has been forwarded.
M.P.—It is quite possible that the same, or a very similar position as the "Nepanese Problem," has been published. It was introduced by his Excellency not as a composition of his own, but as one which was known and admired in Nepal.
D.W.F. R.M. OXONIENSIS. M.K.—They are now under consideration.
W.R. Glasgow.—See our notice above to M.P. Upon further inquiry we find that the problem, which is possibly of Indian origin, first appeared in the "Chess Player's Chronicle." D.W.F. is thanked for the information. Before we can reply to his query, he must tell us what he means by "first-rate."
TEM TUM—You are mistaken—Look at the position once more.
SCHACHSPIELER, Grantham.—1. You will get the "celebrated" new Chess-men and Chess-board at Mechi's, in Leadenhall-street, or at Leuchars, in Piccadilly. 2. There have been several editions of "Salvio." The last, published in 1723, intitled "Il Giuoco degli Scacchi del Dottor Alessandro Salvio," is the one we should recommend you to obtain.
AMICUS—The articles on Chess in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS are not likely to be published in a separate form at present. 2. The periodical mentioned appears in monthly numbers, at 1s 6d each, has already extended to the eleventh volume, and forms an indispensable accompaniment to the chess-table of every amateur.
CAISSA—1. In the "Pion Coffre" the Pawn capped is usually the K's Kt's Pawn. 2. If that Pawn can be taken by the adversary, no matter at what sacrifice, he wins the game. 3. The capped Pawn, unlike the others, is not permitted to become a Queen or any other piece, but, to win the game, must give checkmate as a Pawn. 4. Your Problem is marked for insertion.
G.H.C.—We apprehend the game you speak of never reached us. Have you another copy?
H.Y.—It now seems free from error. C.F.S.—Always acceptable.
SOLUTIONS OF THE NEPALESE PROBLEM by W.F. Royal Artillery; M.P. Rev J.T. Rev C.F. L. MITRE, BELIM, CROZIER, F.R.S. R.A. CAISSA, C.H.C. S.G. P.H.G. ST. EDMUND, W.R. J. S. Sheffield Chess Club; B.W.F. R.V. JUVENUS, C.S. Romford Chess Club; TEM TUM, BELLARY, W.S.T. R.G.G. J. HENRICUS, C.H.F. DEVEYER, C.M.J. R.D.M. DEREYON, MAGNUS, are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM 338.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. K to Q B 7th	K to Q R 4th	3. B to Q 8th	K to Q R 4th
2. B to K B 6th	K to Q R 4th	4. K to Q Kt 7th—Dis. Mate	

PROBLEM No. 339.

By W. GRIMSHAW, York.



WHITE.

White to play, and checkmate in four moves.

SECOND MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE

BETWEEN THE CHESS CLUBS OF LONDON AND AMSTERDAM.

LONDON (White.)

AMSTERDAM (Black.)

11. P to Q 3d

10. P to Q 3d

Amsterdam to play.

CHESS IN GERMANY.

We are favoured by a valued Correspondent with the two accompanying Games, which were recently played at Baden-Baden, between the great German player, HEYDEBRANT von der LAZA, and Mr. SCHULTEN, of New York.

(Irregular Opening.)

WHITE (Von der L.)	BLACK (Mr. Schulten.)	WHITE (Von der L.)	BLACK (Mr. Schulten.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	17. Q to K B 3d	P takes Kt (c)
2. P to Q 4th	P takes P	18. B takes K B P (ch)	K takes B
3. K B to Q B 4th	K Kt to B 3d	19. Q takes Kt	Q to her 6th
4. P to K 5th	P to Q 4th	20. Kt to Q 6th (ch)	K to his 2d
5. K B to Q Kt 3d	K Kt to K 5th	21. Q to K 3d	P to K 6th
6. K Kt to K 2d	K B to Q B 4th	22. Q R to Q sq	Q to K Kt 3d
7. P to K B 3d	K Kt to his 4th	23. Q to K R 4th (ch)	K to B sq
8. Kt takes P	Castles (a)	24. P to K B 5th	Q to K R 3d
9. B to K 3d	R to K sq	25. Q to K B 4th	Q to K R 4th
10. P to K B 4th	Kt to K 5th	26. P to K Kt 4th	P to K 7th
11. Castles	Q Kt to B 3d	27. P takes Q	P takes K R, becoming a Q (ch)
12. P to Q B 3d	Q Kt to K 2d	28. R takes Q	R to K 2d
13. K to R sq	K B to Q Kt 3d (b)	29. P to K B 6th	P takes P
14. Q Kt to Q 2d	P to Q 4th	30. R takes P (ch), and wins.	
15. K Kt to Q Kt 5th	Q Kt to K B 4th		
16. Q Kt takes K Kt	Kt takes Q B		

(a) He might have embarrassed White a little by playing his K Kt to K R 6th at this moment.
(b) Well intended. Purposing to throw forward his Q B Pawn.
(c) P to Q B 5th would have been safer play, we believe.

BETWEEN THE SAME PLAYERS.

(Centre Counter Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. Schulten.)	BLACK (Von der L.)	WHITE (Mr. Schulten.)	BLACK (Von der L.)
1. P to K 4th	P to Q 4th	17. Kt to K B 4th	Q R to K sq
2. P takes P	K Kt to B 3d	18. Q R to K sq	P to K 4th
3. K B to Q B 4th (a)	Kt takes P	19. P to Q 5th (d)	P takes Kt
4. P to Q 4th	Q Kt to B 3d	20. P takes P (e)	Q to her sq
5. K Kt to K 2d	P to K 3d	21. R takes R	R takes R
6. Castles	K B to K 2d	22. B takes K B P	Q to her 3d
7. K B to Q Kt 3d	Castles	23. B to Q B 2d	Kt to Q sq
8. P to Q B 4th	K Kt to K B 3d	24. Q to her 3d	P to Q B 3d
9. Q Kt to B 3d	P to K 3d	25. Q to K R 7th (ch)	Kt to B sq
10. K B to Q B 2d (b)	P to C Kt 3d	26. B to K Kt 6th	Kt to K B 2d
11. B to K 3d	Q Bz Q Kt 2d	27. P to K B 5th	Q to K B 3d
12. Q to her 2d (c)	K Kt to his 5th	28. P to Q 6th	P to Q B 4th
13. P to K R 3d	Kt takes B	29. B to K R 5th	R to Q sq
14. P takes Kt	K B to K Kt 4th	30. Q to K Kt 6th	R takes Q P
15. Q Kt to K 4th	P to K B 4th	31. Q to K Kt 3d	Q to K Kt 4th
16. Q Kt takes B	Q takes Kt		

(a) The accredited move is—3. K B to Q Kt 5th (ch). See the "Hand-book," page 377.
(b) At this point we much prefer the disposition of White's forces.
(c) Premature. He should rather have played K Kt to his 3d, to prevent the advance of the adverse K Kt.
(d) P to K R 4th seems to us a far better move.
(e) A great blunder. By simply taking off the Kt he would have had at least as good a game as his opponent. His present play costs an officer.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 590.—By J. A. W.

White: K at his Kt sq, Q at K B 8th, R at Q 4th; Bs at K 3d and Q B 6th, Kt at Q sq, Ps at K 4th and Q R 2d.
Black: K at Q 5th, Q at Q 1st, Rs at K 4th and Q B 2d, Bs at Q R 3d and Q Kt 7th, Ps at K Kt 6th and Q R 4th.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 591.—By P. West Boldon.

White: K at Q R 5th, Q at K B 6th, R at K R sq, B at Q B sq, Kts at K 2d and 7th, Ps at Q 3d and Q R 3d and 4th.
Black: K at Q 4th, Q at K R 6th, Rs at K Kt 5th and K B 8th, B at K F 3d, Kt at K B sq; Ps at K Kt 6th, Q 3d and 5th, and Q B 2d.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 592.—By E. H. G.

White: K at Q Kt 4th, R at K 6th, B at K Kt 4th, Kt at K B 7th; Ps at K Kt 5th, K B 4th, and Q B 3d.
Black: K at Q 4th, R at K R 2d, B at Q 2d, Kt at K B sq; Ps at K R 5th, K Kt 3d, K 2d, and Q Kt 4th.

White, playing first, mates in three moves.

THE POSTAL DERANGEMENTS.

In every direction throughout the country, the voice of the people is raised against the Phariseism of the Sabbatarians. From a host of country meetings on the subject we have space only to notice one in Boston, at which one of the speakers put the whole question as to religious observance of the Sunday in the most concise and pointed form.

The meeting was held on Friday week pursuant to requisition numerously signed, at the Town-hall, to petition Parliament in favour of the rescinding of the recent resolution of the House of Commons abolishing Sunday Post-office labour. The meeting comprised the principal merchants and tradesmen of the town, and the Mayor occupied the chair.

Amongst the resolutions agreed to were the following:—

That this meeting has seen with surprise and alarm, that, on a resolution of the House of Commons, a Ministerial Order has been issued, suspending the delivery of letters and newspapers throughout the kingdom on Sundays—an order the consequences of which have already inflicted great inconvenience and injury on the commercial community.

That a petition to the House of Commons, embodying the above resolution, be prepared, and when signed be entrusted to B. B. Cabell, Esq., M.P., for presentation; and that the Hon. Capt. Felham and the County Members be requested to support its prayer.

Mr. Fricker, in seconding the motion, said no argument was necessary to enforce the proposition, the expediency of which was self-evident. He concurred in the object of the meeting for three reasons—first, that great inconvenience flowed from the late alteration; secondly, that the Post-office officials were not relieved by it; and, thirdly, that the cause of religion was not benefited by it. It was a remark often made, that it was impossible to make people religious by Act of Parliament, and it was very true. People would spend their leisure time according to their own inclinations and dispositions; and so long as they did not encroach on or interfere with their neighbours' convenience, they might safely be left alone.

METROPOLITAN MOVEMENT ON THE SUBJECT.—An influential committee is in the course of formation to embody and effectually direct the expression of public opinion in the metropolis and throughout the country against the Sabbatarian postage regulations. The following gentlemen have already consented to act upon the committee:—Colonel Thompson, M.P.; Joseph Locke, Esq., M.P.; W. Mackinnon, Esq., M.P.; F. Scully, Esq., M.P.; M. Forster, Esq., M.P.; William Williams, Esq.; Herbert Ingram, Esq.; Richard Taylor, Esq.; J. Wrightson, Esq.; Robert R. L. Moore, Esq.; Thomas Hodgkin, Esq.; William Little, Esq.; T. J. Serle, Esq.; J. Nicholay, Esq.; C. Oakley, Esq.; R. J. Wood, Esq.; G. Stiff, Esq.; R. Palmer, Esq.; S. P. Clarke, Esq. (Princes Risborough); the Rev. G. J. Dickson, M.A. (Lincoln); G. H. Lamb, Esq.; E. Landells, Esq.; W. Thomas, Esq.; John Clarke Searle, Esq.; J. K. Chapman, Esq.; Neville Wood, Esq., M.D.; and F. Ledger, Esq. The committee meet at Peale's Coffee-house, Fleet-street, and all communications and subscriptions in aid of the movement will, we understand, be gladly received by Mr. J. Irving Scott, the secretary.

(From the Dublin World.)

MODERN PHARISEES.—In the recent Post-office regulations, we see intolerant fanaticism triumphant over both the Government and the people—the former is made the agent, the latter the victim of one of the most unmeaning hypocrites that recent times have witnessed. It is almost ludicrous to deal seriously with a question so contemptible in every point in which we can consider it. In the first place, Sunday labour is not abolished in the Post-office. The bags are made up at a late hour on Saturday night, and forwarded during Sunday. The clerks must be in attendance to hand them to the guard, and to receive others in exchange. The whole retinue of postal auxiliaries are at full work—guards, coachmen, horses, helpers, engineers, stokers, porters—the entire staff, in fact, of the coach and railway-train are excluded from the benefit of the Ashley Sabbatarian benevolence. In one respect, only, has the move been successful. It has decidedly prevented the poor from either reading or receiving letters on Sunday. But for the rich, the electric telegraph and the special messenger supply every deficiency. In the latter respect, the aggregate Sunday labour is largely increased instead of being diminished.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

SIR,—Being a subscriber to your paper, I find that in your last Number you gave an account of the different towns that had petitioned Parliament against the new Postal arrangements. I beg to forward you what we have done to-day in Leicester. The petition was carried in council, with only four dissenting from it. It was proposed and agreed that the borough members should present it to the Postmaster-General.—I remain, sir, yours respectfully,
Leicester, July 17, 1850. Thos. Moxon.

SWEARING-IN OF THE NEW LORD CHANCELLOR AT LINCOLN'S INN.—On Wednesday morning, the occasion of Sir Thomas Wilde, now Lord Truro, taking the oaths and being seated as Lord Chancellor, attracted a numerous attendance of counsel to the court at Lincoln's Inn, the inner bar (that appropriated to the Queen's counsel) being insufficient to accommodate the members of that body. At 10 o'clock Lord Truro entered the Court, attended by the two senior Masters in Chancery, J. E. Dowdswell, Esq., and James Farrer, Esq., the entire bar rising to receive his Lordship. After the usual obeisance he ascended the bench and stood at the left side of the chair. Lord Langdale, Master of the Rolls, and the Vice-Chancellor Knight Bruce, having entered the court on the opposite side, and taken their stations on the bench, Lord Langdale advanced, and placing the Testament in the hands of Lord Truro, the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery administered the customary oaths of allegiance and supremacy, &c.; after which Lord Langdale, the Vice-Chancellor Knight Bruce, as also the Masters in Chancery, congratulated his Lordship on his elevation, and retired from the court. The Lord Chancellor then ascended the raised dais, and took his seat; upon which Mr. Swanston, the senior Queen's counsel present, rose and moved that the oaths taken by his Lordship should be entered on the records of the court, which was ordered. The Lord Chancellor then proceeded with the ordinary business of the court.

THE IRISH VICEROYALTY.—A numerous and influential meeting of Irish members, and some Irish peers, took place at Holderness House, the residence of the Marquis of Londonderry, on Wednesday morning, for the purpose of adopting measures for petitioning and organizing every possible legal opposition, during the ensuing recess, against any renewal, next session, of the bill for the abolition of the Viceroyalty of Ireland. Among the members of the Lower House present were—Sir Henry Winston Barron, the O'Gorman Mahon, Colonel Chatterton, Mr. Ormsby Gore, Mr. Edward Grogan, Mr. Fitzstephen French, Colonel Dunne, Mr. Dickson, &c. Several members sent excuses, but the most perfect unanimity was stated to prevail among all as to the necessity of the most vigorous exertions on the part of all the opponents of the measure in Ireland, and especially of those resident in the city of Dublin.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF DESIGN, SPITALFIELDS.—On Wednesday, the eighth annual meeting for the distribution of prizes, &c., was held at Crosby Hall, Bishopsgate-street. The chair was taken at three o'clock by the Right Hon. the Earl of Carlisle. The secretary read the report, which gave a very satisfactory account of the state of the school, and stated that since the last meeting the students in the school had wrought a magnificent silk dress, which had been presented to her Majesty. The report having been adopted, the chairman addressed the meeting in support of the objects promoted by schools of design, and proceeded to distribute the prizes to the successful competitors. The thanks of the meeting were then given to the committee and to the chairman, and the proceedings terminated.

MEDICAL RELIEF IN IRELAND.—The total number of dispensaries in Ireland is 669; fever hospitals, 63; and infirmaries, 41. The presentments made for their maintenance in 1849 was £78,011 18s. 5d., and the subscriptions amounted to £29,470 18s., making a total of £107,482 16s. 5d.

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

THE HON. EDWARD PLEYDELL BOUVERIE, M.P.

FOR THE KILMARNOCK BURGHES.

UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Hon. E. P. Bouverie, second son of the present (third) Earl of Radnor, by his second wife, the third daughter of the late Sir Henry Paulet St. John Mildmay, Bart., was born at London, April 26, 1818. In 1829 he was sent to Harrow School, which he left in 1831, and, completing his preparation for the university under a private tutor, entered Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1834.

In 1833 he went to Canada with Lord Durham as unpaid *attaché*; and, on his return, in the following year, was admitted as a student of the Inner Temple. In 1840 he was appointed Precis Secretary to the Foreign-Office, the duties being to prepare abstracts of all despatches sent from the office. This appointment, however, he soon resigned, from ill-health. In 1842 he was called to the bar, and went the Western Circuit once.

In April, 1843, he was invited to stand for the representation of Salisbury, and contested it with the late Mr. Hussey, but was defeated, the numbers polled being—Hussey, 252; Bouverie, 188. Mr. Bouverie, however, pledged himself to his supporters again to contest the seat on the next vacancy, which occurred on the death of Mr. Wyndham in the following November. This election is memorable in Salisbury as the great Free-Trade battle of 1843. Mr. Bouverie, though his father (Lord Radnor) was on the council, was not himself, at that time, a member of the League. In the previous April, however, he had been defeated as a Free-trader. The League had, meanwhile, triumphed at the city of London election; and, being invited by a leading body of electors, lent its help to Salisbury. For three weeks pending the issue of the writ, the canvass was carried on with the utmost eagerness; bills were placarded declaring a reward of £100 for sufficient information to convict any one even of offering bribes. Every evening—sometimes twice of an evening—public meetings were held. These were altogether independent of Mr. Bouverie's meetings—were held in the largest places in the city—and, although the speakers confined themselves strictly to their one topic of Free-Trade, were crowded night after night. The enthusiasm amongst the working-classes knew no bounds. Some prize-fighters, imported for the expected rough work of the nomination and election days were quickly obliged to be hidden and sent off. But by no power of public speech, no amount of enthusiasm, was the election to be won. Old influences prevailed; and, spite of warning and rewards, bribery did its work. Mr. Bouverie spoke ably at the



THE HON. E. P. BOUVÉRIE, M.P. FOR THE KILMARNOCK BURGHS.

hustings, and had two-thirds of the show of hands. For the first two hours the poll was in his favour; by ten o'clock he had 186 votes—being within two of the entire number polled by him at the April election; after that hour, however, the tide turned, though by twelve o'clock Mr. Bouverie had polled a larger number than had served to return Mr. Hussey; and the numbers at the close stood—Campbell, 315; Bouverie, 270. But one of the pledged voters to Mr. Bouverie voted against him, and the turn of the poll kept back but twenty-two of his promised supporters—a circumstance unusual at elections. On the same evening a final meeting of Mr. Bouverie's friends was held, an association formed to attend to the register; and at the general election in 1847 two Liberals were returned by large majorities.

After this election Mr. Bouverie joined the League, and became a member of its council; and in May, 1844, was returned for the district of Burghs, in Scotland, which he now represents, including Kilmarnock, Dumfries, Port Glasgow, Renfrew, and Rutherglen. On this occasion he was opposed by Mr. Princep, a Protectionist, and Henry Vincent, as a Chartist. The numbers polled were—Bouverie, 389; Princep, 379; Vincent, 98.

Mr. Bouverie's first speech in the House was in opposition to Mr. Philip Miles' amendment to the late Sir Robert Peel's sugar measure of 1844. That measure proposed to retain the duty of 24s. the cwt. on colonial sugars, to admit free grown foreign at 34s., and continue the exclusion of slave grown (which, owing to the favoured nation clause in treaties, it was afterwards found impossible to do). Mr. Miles proposed, as an amendment, 20s. on colonial-free labour, 30s. on foreign brown Muscovado, or clayed; and 34s. on foreign free labour white clayed, or equivalent to white clayed. If this amendment had been carried, Sir Robert Peel must have resigned. Mr. Miles expected the support of the Free-trade Whigs, as his duties were, for what seemed, the most part, lower than the proposed ministerial duties; and if the Free-traders voted with Mr. Miles the Government must be beaten, and the Whigs come into office. O'Connell was at that time, under the State prosecutions, a prisoner in Richmond Bridewell, and it was said he would be forthwith set at liberty if the Whigs came in. As to political party, the position of the Free-traders, who had always declared them-

selves to be of no party, was extremely difficult; and it was rendered more so that on Friday, June 14, the Government proposal was defeated by a majority of 20; the numbers being 241 to 221.

Mr. Lewis Ricardo, M.P. for Stoke-upon-Trent, was the first, in consultation with Messrs. Cobden, Bright, and others, to point out that, in fact, all foreign free-labour sugars were white-clayed, or equivalent to white-clayed. He procured samples of the several kinds, and produced letters and statements from the late Mr. Thomas Travers and other eminent merchants, and completely satisfied his colleagues that the practical effect of Mr. Miles' success would be a differential duty of 14s. instead of 10s. In this view of the case, Mr. Bouverie, though he was sure of office if the Whigs came in, voted in support of the Government; and on the following Monday Sir Robert Peel had a majority on going into committee against Mr. Miles' motion of 22, the numbers being 233 to 255. Of these, eleven were Free-trade Liberals, who came in for no small share of abuse, both in Parliament and throughout the country, for having kept their opponents in office. Mr. Bouverie also took an active part in the Free-trade debates of 1845 and 1846.

In the year 1847, he obtained a committee to inquire into the circumstances of the refusal of sites to the Free Church party in Scotland. The committee reported, recommending concession on the part of landowners. In the following session he brought in a bill founded upon the report; it was defeated on the third reading; but in the next year public opinion in Scotland obtained the concession without Parliamentary assistance. In 1848, he moved a set of resolutions condemnatory of the present mode of procedure in Ecclesiastical Courts; and in the same year succeeded Sir John Romilly, as chairman of the committee on Fees in Courts of Law and Equity. In 1849, he carried through the Commons the Clergy Relief Bill, for releasing clergymen of the Church of England, becoming Dissenters, from their orders. He was a member of Mr. Pusey's Tenant-Right Committee, and of which he prepared the report; and of the committee on Sir Thomas Turtin's defalcations in India. He is on the chairman's panel for Election Committees, and has served as chairman in the cases of Kinsale, Longford, and Kildermister, and, in short, has bestowed so much attention upon committees, that no other member has been more constantly selected, or has more diligently and usefully served upon them. He is a member who knows how, upon occasion, to speak well; and who always works, and is in his place to vote.

On the changes resulting from the retirement of Mr. Tufnell, he was appointed Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department, into which office he was duly inducted on Tuesday, the 9th inst., in the room of Mr. G. C. Lewis, M.P. for Herefordshire, who has succeeded Mr. Hayter as Financial Secretary to the Treasury.

In 1842, Mr. Bouverie married Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late General Balfour, of Balbarnie, Fifeshire; and by her has one son and two daughters.

Our Portrait is from a Photograph by Beard.

THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM GOODENOUGH HAYTER, Q.C., M.P. FOR WELLS, SECRETARY TO THE TREASURY.

The subject of our memoir (the youngest son of John Hayter, Esq., of Winterborne, Stoke, in the county of Wilts, was born January, 1793. In 1805 he was sent to Winchester School, under the head-mastership of Dr. Goddard, since a canon of St. Paul's; in 1811 he entered Trinity College, Oxford, and in 1813 took a second class in classics. In 1814 he entered at Lincoln's Inn, prepared himself for the Equity bar, was called in 1819, and went the Western Circuit. But his Chancery practice increasing so rapidly as to demand his entire attention, he early gave up the circuit. In 1830 he was appointed a magistrate for the county of Wilts; and in 1837, at the general election, on the death of William IV., came forward as a candidate for the city of Wells, and was returned without a contest. In 1839 he enjoyed a very large practice in Chancery, received his silk gown from Lord Chancellor Cottenham, was appointed to the commission of the peace for Somersetshire, retired from practice at the bar, and devoted himself exclusively to his parliamentary duties and agricultural pursuits.

As a practical farmer the right hon. member has been eminently successful. His farm of Lindsay, about half-a-mile from Leighton, Bucks, is in the highest state of cultivation, and is a model to the surrounding district for its order, economy, and profitable management. He was one of the council of the Agricultural Society from its commencement until he took office; and, though largely dependant upon land, he voted with Mr. Villiers, in 1839, and on every subsequent occasion, for the total repeal of the Corn-laws; was never absent from a division in favour of Free-Trade, and has always consistently opposed every scheme of protection to agriculture. At the general election in 1841, he was a second time returned, without opposition, for Wells, and



THE RIGHT HON. W. G. HAYTER, Q.C., M.P. FOR WELLS.

had further the rare good fortune of unopposed returns both at the general election in 1847, and at his re-election, in the same year, on his assuming office as Judge Advocate-General, vacated by the appointment of the late lamented Charles Buller to the Chief Commissionership of the Poor-laws.

In February, 1848, the right honourable member was sworn in a Privy Counsellor; in May, 1849, was appointed Financial Secretary to the Treasury; and on Tuesday, the 2nd inst., succeeded, in the laborious office of patronage Secretary, Mr. Tufnell, whose constant kindness and courtesy, coupled with the most efficient zeal for his party, won him in that office so difficult to manage, and of such vital importance to a party in power, the goodwill of all parties, the highest respect and confidence of every member of the Government, and the regret of all that insufficient health should have obliged his retirement.

Although not a frequent speaker, Mr. Hayter has, on all important occasions, taken part in debates upon matters of which he had any peculiar cognizance; and in every session he has served upon important committees. He took an active part upon Lord Duncannon's committee for an inquiry into the management of the department of Woods and Forests, was chairman of the committee upon Mr. Feargus O'Connor's Land Scheme, and last year was present at 140 of the 219 divisions of the session.

Throughout his parliamentary career he has made himself essentially useful, by his constant attention to the practical details of business in the House, not only to his party, but to Parliament; and, by his popular and accessible manners, has won the esteem of all parties as at once to point him out as especially fitted to fulfil the peculiar and arduous duties of the office to which he has been appointed.

In 1832, the right hon. member married Ann, eldest daughter of William Pulsford, Esq., of Wimpeole-street, London.

Our Portrait is from a photograph by Beard.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

The "Puritani" of Bellini was presented on Monday—the change from the accustomed night being in consequence of the interment of the Duke of Cambridge. Madame Frezzolini appeared for the first time in the character of *Eleira*. The music is admirably adapted to her voice, for it affords especial opportunities for the exercise of the upper notes of her register; and the dramatic portions require the first order of tragic talent. Her graceful facility of execution found ample scope in the famous polacca of the first; and the various phases of a distraught intellect were artistically reflected in the difficult scenes in the second act. Madame Frezzolini fully established, by this performance, her claim to be ranked amongst the great *prime donne* of Europe. Baucardé, who was the *Arturo*, seems to think that his exquisite voice and excellent natural means are all sufficient of themselves, that study is unnecessary, care a bugbear, and attention supererogatory. Nature has been prodigal of her favours, but, like other ladies, she must be courted to render those favours lasting. Lablache as *Giorgio*, and Colletti as *Riccardo*, fully sustained their great reputations; and we need hardly add that the famous "Suona la tromba" won its accustomed honours.

The chief feature of the night, however, was the first appearance of Senora Martinez, the coloured songstress. The fame of this lady had reached us, and, as a mark of social progress in the "black race," was to us fraught with peculiar interest. The music which she sings, and the mode adopted, must not be tested by the forms of Italy, France, or Germany. It is a thing *per se*, wild, quaint, and graceful; its dominant qualities are its picturesqueness, and its strong and unanticipated contrasts. The quality of her voice is sweet and luscious; but the absolute terror caused by the strangeness of

the vocalist's position on so extended an arena, doubtless had the tendency to impart a weakness and a tremor which custom will quickly remove. Her performance on the guitar is full of talent and character, and the comic humour with which the dark Senora invested the melodies of Andalusia and Cuba, gave a peculiar zest to their utterance. The medium of her introduction was a scene in a Seraglio, to which she is conducted to wile away the *vis inertiae* of the Sultan, who is surrounded by his Odalisks. Senora Martinez was warmly applauded, and produced a marked sensation.

The "Black Malibran," as she has been most unwisely surnamed, is a native of the ancient Spanish town of Havannah, the chief port of the island of Cuba. She was born of free parents, both of them members of an African stock called the Gamblas. The father of Maria Martinez was a carver in wood of great artistic taste and feeling. His reputation was well known in Havannah; and the family being in all respects an interesting one, the musical talents of the little Maria were soon recognised, and ultimately carefully and skilfully developed. The child was, in fact, by the special request of the Intendant of the Havannah, Don Francisco Aguilar, received into his family and educated with his daughters. The musical sensibility of Maria was now so marked, that every means were taken to cultivate her obvious talent; while her precocious cleverness as a *guitariste*, by which she was distinguished, pointed plainly to what was destined to be her future career. Still, however, her rising genius might have met with no other reward than local celebrity, had it not chanced that the removal of the Aguilar family to old Spain gave her an opportunity of extending her technical knowledge of music, while it introduced her to an entirely new school of melody—the characteristic beauties of which she was quick to see, and skilful to avail herself of. In Seville, one of the most intensely national cities of Spain, full of the traces of old Moorish civilisation, and one of the head-quarters of the wandering gypsy race, Maria Martinez found ample ma-

terials for characteristic musical study. She devoted herself to the old Spanish and Moorish minstrelsy, striving to catch the full spirit and racy significance of every merry, every impassioned, and every plaintive lay she heard. Time flew by, and Maria married Don Mariano Morena, an officer in a native Cuban regiment. Subsequently to this event, the good fortune of Maria seemed to set. Death broke up the family of the Aguilars, and with that disruption a pension which she enjoyed from them ceased to be paid. Then her husband embroiled himself with the corrupt Cuban Government, and after various alternations of ill fortune, they were forced to quit the island. Back to her favourite Seville—back to the land of castanets and gitanas—of duennas and balconies—flew the song-loving Maria. Here, however, she found herself obliged to give lessons in music for a livelihood. Pupils poured in upon her, and a comparatively short interval was sufficient to enable her to lay by the requisite sum for obtaining admission to the Conservatorio of Madrid. Queen Isabella, who is the patroness of the institution, was delighted with the Cuban songstress, and named her one of her *pensionnaires*. Donna Maria, anxious to enlarge the circle of her musical fame, applied for and received a *congé*. She visited Paris, and the French journals recorded the triumphant success of her concerts there. Flushed with her reception in *La belle France*, Maria Martinez crossed the Channel, to appeal to a London public for a ratification of the favourable verdict pronounced by the music-lovers of Paris and Madrid.

CELEBRATION OF THE MAJORITY OF WENTWORTH BLACKETT BEAUMONT, ESQ.

On Friday (yesterday week), the celebration of the auspicious event (which had been postponed from April last, in consequence of the indisposition of Mr. Beaumont) took place at Bywell Hall, Northumberland, under circumstances of no ordinary description. The arrangements were on a scale of great liberality. Independent, however, of which, few places could be chosen for such a festive occasion more replete with rich and picturesque scenery than Bywell and the surrounding country.

The estate verges on the banks of the Tyne, at the romantic village of Bywell, so long the seat of the Beaumont family.

Among the most prominent scenic objects, stands as fine a model of a bridge as can be seen anywhere (spanning the Tyne from side to side), erected some years ago by the late Mr. Beaumont, at a cost of £15,000, and munificently presented to the county. Next in order, and jutting above the lofty trees surrounding it, are the towers of Bywell Castle, a Norman structure, and once the seat of the Nevilles, famed in Border warfare; beyond this is the salmon lock, the dam, and the mill, together with the well known Inn kept by Mr. Trotter, and celebrated for its hospitality and comfort to all who honour it with a visit. Then to fill up this sketch there are the ancient churches of St. Peter and St. Andrew, both hoary with age. Between these venerable piles lies the entrance to the lawn leading to Bywell Hall, a light and elegant stone building.

BYWELL HALL, NORTHUMBERLAND.

In the front of the Hall was raised a superb banqueting pavilion, in which was served a sumptuous dinner to about three hundred guests; Mr. Beaumont presiding.

After the customary loyal and national toasts had been drunk, the Rev. Mr. Jaques proposed the health of Wentworth Blackett Beaumont, Esq., which was drunk with great enthusiasm; and Mr. Beaumont returned thanks. The festivities concluded with a splendid ball.

The villagers and their children were liberally regaled earlier in the day; and the entire day's entertainment had all the best features of an old English festival.



SENORA MARTINEZ, "THE BLACK MALIBRAN," AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.



FINE ARTS.—NEAPOLITAN FISHER FAMILY. BY RIEDEL.

MOSAIC OF BELLEROPHON.

THE exquisite Mosaic, of which our Engraving gives a representation—but, unfortunately, not being in colours, can give no idea of the softness and richness of the colour of the tesserae composing the Mosaic—is, we believe, the most beautiful example remaining in Europe of the taste and skill of the Romans in such decorative pavement. It was discovered, some years since, at Autun, in France—the ancient Augustodunum—and was one of three pavements which marked the site of a villa or edifice of great richness of decoration, as other relics of antiquity, marbles, bronzes, &c., were found there also. Of these pavements, one, the subject of our Engraving, only has been preserved: it was the finest of them, and is truly admirable in expression and colouring; indeed so fine is it, that in France it has been imagined by antiquaries to be a re-production of some superb antique picture, rather than a design made for the purpose. The subject is Bellerophon mounted on Pegasus, which Minerva had aided him with, and by whose help he killed the Chimera—the young Prince being represented in the act of destroying the monster.

The Mosaic is of tesserae of stone and marble, not artificially coloured; and the utmost pains were taken to detach it from the soil in which it had been imbedded for so many centuries, and to cement or fix it carefully to slabs of stone, so that it is now imperishable.

It is to be observed that the medallion of Bellerophon is not the whole of the pavement of one saloon or apartment, but only the chief portion of it. When discovered, the whole measured about 35 ft. by 30 ft., including panels of ornamental designs now removed.

The pavement was found at the depth of 9 ft. from the surface; and its discovery was owing to some workmen digging for stones for building purposes.

This Mosaic had nearly suffered the fate of so many other similar relics of antiquity, inasmuch as, when first discovered, its value was not understood, and, therefore, it narrowly escaped destruction; but a building was erected over it, on the foundation of the Roman walls, and thus preserved it from the atmospheric and other changes; and thus the pavement which, 1800 years since, had formed the floor of a magnificent saloon, served the same purpose in a humbler dwelling.

This pavement is exhibited by the proprietor, Mons. Jovet, at No. 11, Pall-mall East.

THE NEAPOLITAN FISHERMAN'S SONG.

WHAT joy attends the fisher's life!
Eccomi! Eccola!
 The fisher and his faithful wife!
Eccola!

When morning blushes from afar,
 He takes his well-beloved guitar,
 And sitting by the smiling sea,
 He strikes its chords, and thus sings he—
 "Oh, happy may the fisher be!
Fidolin! lin! là!"

With steady keel and favouring
 gales,
Eccomi! Eccola!

The fisher's harvest never fails—
Eccola!

He drives no plough on stubborn
 land,
 His fields are ready to his hand;
 No nipping frosts his orchards fear,
 No blights assail his gardens clear:
 He has his autumn all the year—
Fidolin! lin! là!

The husbandman has rent to pay,
Eccomi! Eccola!
 And seed to purchase every day—
Eccola!

But he who farms the rolling
 deeps,
 Though never sowing, always
 reaps;
 The ocean fields are fair and free,
 They may be plough'd without a
 fee—

There are no rents upon the sea.
Fidolin! lin! là!

Then joy attend the fisher's life!
Eccomi! Eccola!
 The fisher and his faithful wife!
Eccola!

And when his daily toil is o'er,
 Still may he sing upon the shore,
 "Oh, happy may the fisher dwell,
 May fav'ring winds his bark impel,
 And aye his nets be laden well!"
Fidolin! lin! là!—C. M.



ROMAN MOSAIC OF BELLEROPHON AND CHIMERA.

The subscription to the Manchester monument in honour of the late Sir Robert Peel, although it has only been opened a week, already reaches the sum of £3880. It is anticipated that a fund of £6000 or £7000 will be raised, wherewith to erect a statue of the late right hon. baronet.

A CLASS OF LETTERS TO BE DELIVERED ON A SUNDAY.—The following notice has been issued:—"By command of the Postmaster-General.—To all postmasters, sub-postmasters, and letter-receivers.—General Post-Office, July, 1850.—With reference to instruction No. 21, 1850, relative to the discontinuance of the collection and delivery of letters on Sunday, it must be clearly understood that the regulations therein laid down do not apply to letters addressed to Cabinet Ministers or to the officers of Government mentioned in sec. 18, part 16, of the book of general instructions to postmasters. These letters must still be forwarded on Sunday by the ordinary despatch."

MUSIC.

CONCERTS.

At the morning concert, given at the Royal Italian Opera, on the 12th inst., in aid of the Italian refugees, Madame Pasta appeared for the last time, singing, with Mlle. Parodi, Rossini's duo "Questo cor," from "Demetrio," and Puccini's aria "I tuoi frequent palpit," from "Niobe;" accompanied on the piano-forte by Signor Alari. Madame Pasta was encircled both in the duo and aria; but it is to be hoped that this once great singer has taken her final farewell, her warmest admirers must have been pained by the melancholy signs of vocal decay. Rossini's "Guillaume Tell," Hérold's "Zampa," and Beethoven's "Prometheus" overture, were played by the band, conducted by Costa; and Fests' madrigal "Down in the flow'ry vale," was sung by the chorus. The trio from "Semiramide," "La del Gange," sung by Lavi, Tagliafico, and Tamburini, and the finale of the third act of Rossini's "Zora" (Molse), were the concerted pieces. Sainton and Piatti played the "William Tell" concertante duo admirably. The remainder of the scheme was filled up with popular solos and duos, sung by Grisi, Viardot, Madame Castellan, Mlle. de Meric, Mario, Tamberlik, Ronconi, Formis, &c. The event of the programme was the wonderful vocalisation of Viardot in the "Cenerentola" finale "Non più mesta," which was one of the grandest displays of executive skill that we have ever heard. Viardot, in a succession of novel, elegant, and striking cadenzas, in which the most intricate violin and flute passages were alternately sung, quite electrified the house, band and chorus joining with the auditory in the universal demand for the encore. On the second time, she changed the variations with amazing facility and grace.

Mlle. Graumann, the vocalist, gave a *matinée musicale* on Monday, at the residence of Mr. Salaman, the pianist, assisted by Herr Molique, Signor Piatti, and Mr. Salaman, in the instrumental department; and Mlle. Rummel, Mlle. Charton, and Signor Marchesi, in the vocal selections.

Madame de Lozano, whose clever singing of the melodies of her native country (Spain) is well known, gave her annual concert on Wednesday, at the Soho Theatre, with Signor Piatti and Mr. Frelon as accompanists.

Signor Biletta, the composer, and a singing professor of note, had his annual *matinée musicale* at the Queen Anne-street Rooms, several of his own popular compositions being included in the programme. The vocalists were—Madame Frezzolini, Mlle. Bertrand, Misses C. Hayes, Birch, Dolby, Ransford; Signori Gardoni, Brignoli, Bancard, Coletti, Ciabatta, Marchesi, Belletti, M. Lefort, and Mr. Whitworth. The solo instrumentalists were M. Herman (violin) and Signor Piatti (violinello), and the accompanists Signori Schira, Piatti, Pinsuti, and Biletta.

MUSICAL EVENTS.—The dates for the Gloucester Musical Festival are Sept. 17, 18, 19, and 20. The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol will be present at the meeting. The *artistes* already engaged are Sontag, Castellan, Misses Dolby and M. Williams, Messrs. Reeves, Lockey, and Phillips. Mlle. Lind will sing at Liverpool at two concerts in the Philharmonic Hall, on the 16th and 19th of August; on the 21st of August she will embark in the *Atlantic* steamer for the United States, accompanied by Mr. Benedict, Signor Belletti, and Herr Deichmann, the violinist. Miss Louisa Pyne has been engaged by Merelli as *prima donna* for the Italian Opera in Vienna; the season commences in March next. We are pleased to record this flattering engagement of a vocalist whom we had so frequently the opportunity of praising during her career at the Princess Theatre. The notices of the new four-act opera, "Génévieve," produced at Leipzig on the 28th ult., are contradictory. The work is by Robert Schumann; it is admitted on all hands to be clever, but the non-contents declare that it lacks dramatic power. Mlle. Laborde has renewed her engagement at the Grand Opera for three years. Massol will appear in Auber's new opera, the "Prodigal Son." Mr. Hatton, the composer and pianist, has returned to London from the United States. In consequence of the death of the Duke of Cambridge, Herr Deichmann abandoned the concert he proposed to have given last Tuesday. Mr. John Parry will present his "Notes" next Monday, at the Music Hall. Bellini's "Puritani" has been produced this week, at the Surrey Theatre, with Mlle. Nau as *Elvira*, Miss Jane Coveny *Henrietta*, Mr. Travers *Arturo*, Mr. Borani *Giorgio*, Mr. Salabert *Walton*, Mr. Delavante *Riccardo*, and Mr. G. Tedder *Bruno*.

THE LATE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.—Art and artists have lost a liberal patron in the late Duke. His Royal Highness was the Chairman of the last Festival of the Royal Society of Musicians, to which he was a generous subscriber. For many years he was one of the Directors of the Concerts of Ancient Music; he was President of the Musical Union; Vice-Patron of the Royal Academy of Music; Patron and President of the Melodists' Club; honorary member of the Catch Club; subscriber to the Philharmonic Society; Patron of the Choral Fund, and Society of Female Musicians; and a constant visitor to both the Italian Opera-houses. The late Duke was an excellent performer on the violin, and constantly was in practice with Mr. Henry Blagrove. The kind-hearted Duke was never sparing of his applause, and testified his gratification at some fine point in the execution audibly, to the amusement of the auditory.

THE THEATRES.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Meyerbeer's "Prophète" was performed on Saturday night. On Monday there was a subscription night, the theatre being closed on Tuesday, on account of the Duke of Cambridge's funeral. Rossini's "Otello" was given for the second time, Tamberlik electrifying the house by singing C sharp in his chest voice. The famed *ut de poutine* of Duprez was *U natural*; so that the Italian tenor has surpassed even the prodigious feat of the French singer.

On Thursday the "Prophète" was given for the seventh time. Next Thursday Scribe and Halévy's five-act opera, "La Juive," will be performed for the first time; Mario will be *Eleazar* the Jew, Tamberlik *Prince Leopold*, Massol *Ruggiero*, and Formes the *Cardinal*; with Mlle. Vera as the *Princess Eudozie*, and Viardot as *Rachel la Juive*. The *mise en scène* is described as surpassing in gorgeousness any former displays at this establishment.

DRURY-LANE.

Mrs. Glover's farewell benefit on Friday week was marked by special circumstances, calculated to shew the consideration in which the veteran *artiste* was held. Her cause was assisted by the presence of our greatest performers, and a crowded audience assembled to testify the public sense of the *bénéficiaire's* merits. It was intended that Mrs. Glover should pronounce a farewell address, which had been prepared, but this her excessive sensibility prevented her from doing. The audience readily accepted an apology; and when the curtain was re-drawn, and exhibited "the mother of the stage" seated on a chair, and surrounded by the most illustrious members of the profession, their enthusiasm was unbounded.

With deep regret we add that within four days of this popular demonstration in her honour, Mrs. Glover ceased to be among us. For the fortnight antecedent to Friday she had been confined to her bed; she, nevertheless, determined to keep faith with the public, and appear at her benefit; and to her carrying this resolve into effect is attributed her death. The distressing event took place at an early hour on Tuesday morning, and was, happily, unaccompanied by any perceptible evidence of physical suffering.

Next week we shall present our readers with a Portrait and Memoir of this celebrated actress.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Following upon a dull one—of which, by the way, some country stewards might have availed themselves, instead of waiting until autumn, when their meetings will inevitably clash with one or more of the monster gatherings—we shall have, in the next, a tolerably busy week. Chelmsford and Winchester each commence on Tuesday, and each with a moderate programme, for two days; Wenlock will be confined to one day—Tuesday; Rochdale on Thursday, and Guildford, Odham, and Bridgnorth on Friday. That a Queen's Plate should still be thrown away at such a wretched meeting as Guildford, is a disgrace to the Master of the Horse.

The water-sports will keep the metropolitans on the *qui vive* for four days out of the six, commencing on Monday with the Banksia Regatta (Southwark); the Billingsgate and Wapping Regattas on the following day, and the St. Katherine's on Wednesday; the Champion four-oared race, and the Below-bridge (apprentices) match, come off on Friday.

The Cricket fixtures in town and country are so numerous, that we may as well give them in the shape of a calendar:—

Monday.—At Lords: The Gentlemen v. Players. At Windsor: South- London v. Windsor and Eton Home Park. Hampstead: Upton Park v. Hampstead. And at Burton, return match, between Burton and Birmingham.

Wednesday.—At Kennington Oval: Surrey Paragon v. Peckham Rye. At Liverpool, 11 of Liverpool against 9 of Liverpool Club.

Thursday.—At Denne Park: I Zingari v. Denne Park Eleven. Kennington Oval: 14 of Surrey against 11 of England. At Copenhagen, return match between the Albion and Rickmansworth Club.

Friday.—The annual Juvenile match at Burton.

TATTERSALL'S.

Monday.—A slack day, but not altogether an unimportant one, as Windischgratz became what is vulgarly termed "a pot" for all his engagements, to the dismay of the layers of long odds, who devoutly pray that he may find the weather too hot or the ground too hard before Goodwood.

GOODWOOD STAKES. 6 to 4 agst Windischgratz (t) 12 to 1 agst Won't-you-come- 9 to 1 — Borneo 3 to 1 — night (t) 30 to 1 — Bacchanian (t)

2 to 1 agst Windischgratz (t) 5 to 1 agst Cossack 6 to 1 agst Cancou 7 to 1 agst Voltaire 7 to 1 — 7 to 1 agst Windischgratz 11 to 1 — Bollingbroke

9 to 1 agst Cliecher 20 to 1 agst Marlborough Buck 20 to 1 agst Gollah (t) 17 to 1 — Hippolytus 40 to 1 agst Juggernaut (t) 25 to 1 — Teddington (t)

THURSDAY.—No business transacted.

NOTTINGHAM RACES.—TUESDAY.

BUNNY PARK STAKES of 10 sovs each.—Mr. H. Stebbing's b c The Cutler, walked over.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE HANDICAP of 20 sovs each, with 200 added.—Maid of Masham, 1. Maid of Team Valley, 2.

TWO-YEAR-OLD STAKES.—Payment, 1. Light Weight, 2.

SHERWOOD STAKES of 5 sovs each, and 50 added.—Mr. Shepherd's Alp walked over.

PLATE of 50 sovs.—Michael Brunton, 1. Alp, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

The CHESTERFIELD HANDICAP of 15 sovs each.—Vanguard, 1. Penthesilea, 2.

The QUEEN'S PLATE of 100 guineas.—Maid of Team Valley, 1. Maid of Lyne, 2.

SWEETSTAKES of 5 sovs. each, with 50 added.—Unity, 1. Vigilant, 2.

STAMFORD RACES.—WEDNESDAY.

The STAMFORD ST. LEGER STAKES of 25 sovs each.—Duke of Richmond's Official, 1. Lord Exeter's Clelia, 2.

SWEETSTAKES of 20 sovs each.—Lord Clifden's Beaufort, 1. Lord Exeter's Midas, 2.

The HUNTERS' STAKES of 5 sovs each.—Mr. Rayner's Pulcherrima, 1. Mr. Tresham's Cogia, 2.

The BURGHLEY STAKES of 25 sovs each.—Lord Exeter's Little Jack, 1. Lord Clifden's Wanota, 2.

£50 given by Lord Exeter.—Captain Lowther's Watchdog, 1. Mr. Lister's Peasant Girl, 2.

LAMBETH REGATTA.

Twelve free watermen belonging to St. Mary's, Lambeth, amongst whom were many who have distinguished themselves in various contests upon the Thames, contended on Monday for a purse of sovereigns, given by the ladies and gentlemen of the neighbourhood. The race was in two heats, six pairs of oars, and some thousands of persons assembled to witness it.

GRAND HEAT.—James Maynard and William Perry (Green), 1. William Wilson and John Maynard (Pink), 2.

FULHAM REGATTA.

The periodical contest amongst the watermen belonging to Fulham, for a purse of sovereigns subscribed by the nobility and gentry of the neighbourhood, took place on Monday, under the direction of Mr. T. S. Walford, a well-known aquatic amateur, and Mr. W. Chasmore, an influential patron of aquatics. It was a double scull match, in three heats, and was throughout capitally contested.

FINAL HEAT.—James Banyard and John Kelly, sen. (Pink) 1. Joseph Powell and John Phelps (Green) 2.

THAMES BOAT-RACES.

The second of the series of periodical races under the above title, in lieu of the Royal Thames Regatta, took place on Wednesday evening over the old course at Putney, the great contest for the coat, badge, and freedom, annually presented by Mr. Evan Morris for young watermen in the sixth or seventh year of their apprenticeship—a race which from its first institution has invariably afforded first-rate sport, and has been watched with considerable interest, as bringing out the best men of the season. The scene was altogether most gay and animated; thousands of spectators had assembled upon the shore at various points where the best view could be obtained of the rowing, while the river was studded with boats of every description, from the patrician eight down to the humble dingy. There were three heats, the following is the result of the

GRAND HEAT.—J. M. Mackenney, Twickenham (Green) 1. G. Shaw, Westminster (Red), 2.

A match at cricket came off at Sutton-in-Ashfield, on Tuesday last, which caused much amusement. The competitors were two females, one married and the other single; and the single beat, having scored one notch, and the married none.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS FOR THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Business in the English market during the week has been nearly limited to settling the Account, which nominally closed on Wednesday. The tendency has been rather *bullish*, but the readiness with which money could be borrowed at one-and-a-half per cent. upon the security of stock operated favourably for those who were obliged to accept it, or continue. Continuations were about 3-16 per cent. One-and-a-half per cent. has been about the extent of fluctuation during the Account, the highest price having been 97, and the lowest 95. The week's prices of Consols have only varied between 96½ and 97 to ½, in both cases for Money, Consols being now transferable. Reduced has been purchased by the Government broker during the week; that market is, consequently, a trifle firmer. India Bonds quote a few shillings advance, the result of temporary investments arising out of the payment of the dividends. At the close of the week the market appeared firm, at the following quotations:—Reduced, 97½; Consols, 97; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. Annuities, 99½; Long Annuities, to expire Jan., 1860, 88; Ditto, 30 years, Oct. 10, 1859, 81-16; Ditto, 30 years, Jan. 5, 1860, 88; India Bonds, £1000, 88 p; Ditto under £1000, 91 p; South Sea Stock, 107½; Three per Cent. Annuities, 1751, 96½; Consols for Account, 97; Exchequer Bills—£1000, June, 70 p; £500, June, 70 p; Small, June, 70 p.

Transactions in the Foreign Market have been on the most limited scale, the only fluctuations worthy of notice being a fractional decline in Spanish (upon the news of the Queen's *accouchement*), in Peruvian, and in Mexican. Peruvian has receded about 2 per cent. this week, chiefly the effect of realising. Russian Five per Cents have advanced to 111½; but Danish has been scarcely dealt in, and remains flat, a war appearing inevitable. Prices at the end of the week were, for Buenos Ayres Bonds, 6 per Cent., Act. 55½; Mexican, 5 per Cent., 1846, ex Jan. Coupons, 29½; Ditto, Account, 30½; Peruvian Bonds, 4½ per Cent., Account, 82; Ditto, Deferred, 35½; Russian Bonds, 111½; Ditto, 4½ per Cent., 96½; Spanish, Account, 37½; Dutch 2½ per Cent., 12 Guild., 57½; Ditto, 4 per Cent., Certificates, 88½.

Shares are a trifle firmer, but without any increase of business, the general feeling being to await the result of the half-yearly meetings. Closing quotations are, for Aberdeen, 9½; Ditto, Preference, 1½ dis.; Buckinghamshire, 17½ x. i.; Caledonian, 7½; Ditto, New £10 Preference, 5; Chester and Holyhead, Preference, 8½; Eastern Counties, 6½; Ditto, Extension, Five per Cent., No. 1, 2 x. i.; Ditto, ditto, No. 2, 2½ p; East Lancashire, 6½; East Lincolnshire, Guar. Six per Cent., 29 x. i.; Great Northern, 8½ x. i.; Ditto, Five per Cent. Pref., 10½; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 29; Great Western, 57½; Ditto, New £17, 7½; Hull and Selby, Half Shares, 48½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 3½; Ditto, Thirds, 8½; Leeds and Bradford, 91; London and Blackwall, 4½; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 80½; Ditto, New, Quarters, 17½; London and South-Western, 55; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, New £10 Pref., 8½; Midland, 33½; Ditto, £50 Shares, 98½ x. i.; Ditto, Consolidated Bristol and Birmingham, Six per Cent., 120½ x. i.; Norfolk, Ext., Guar. 6 per Cent., 17½ x. i.; N. British, 5½; Do., Pref., 4½; N. Stafford, 6½; Shrewsbury and Chester (Oswestry), 5½; South-Eastern, Registered, No. 4, 4½; South Wales, 20; Wear Valley, Six per Cent., Guaranteed, 26½; Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth, 40½ x. i.; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 14½; Ditto, Newcastle Extension, 8½; Ditto, G. N. E., Preference, 4 x. i.; York and North Midland, 14½; Ditto, Preference, 7½ x. i.; Boulogne and Amiens, 7½; Great Indian Peninsula, 1½; Northern of France, 14½; Paris and Rouen, 23½; Paris and Strasbourg, 6½; Sambre and Meuse, 2½.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—Notwithstanding that the arrivals of English wheat up to our market this week have been on a very limited scale, the demand for all descriptions—owing to the prevailing fine weather for the growing crops—has ruled heavy, at a decline in the quotations of from 1s to 2s per quarter, without effecting clearances. Fine foreign wheat has been mostly held at full prices, but the value of all other kinds has ruled nominal. The sale for barley and malt must be considered flat, but we have no change to notice in the currencies. Oats, beans, peas, Indian corn, and flour have commanded very little attention.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 3s to 4s; ditto, white, 4s to 4s 6d; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 3s to 4s; ditto, white, 4s to 4s 6d; rye, 2s to 2s 6d; grinding barley, 1s to 1s 6d; distilling ditto, 2s to 2s 6d; malting ditto, 2s to 2s 6d; Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 4s to 4s 6d; brown ditto, 4s to 4s 6d; Kingston and Ware, 4s to 5s; Chevalier, 5s to 5s 6d; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 1s to 1s 6d; potato ditto, 1s to 1s 6d; Youghal and Cork, black, 1s to 1s 6d; ditto, white, 1s to 1s 6d; rice, beans, new, 2s to 2s 6d; ditto, old, 2s to 2s 6d; grey peas, 2s to 2s 6d; mangel, 2s to 2s 6d; white, 2s to 2s 6d; bolton, 2s to 2s 6d per quarter. Town-made flour, 3s to 4s; Suffolk, 3s to 3s 6d; Stockton and Yorkshire, 3s to 3s 6d; per 280 lb.—Foreign: Danzig red wheat, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s, per quarter. Flour, American, 2s to 2s 6d per barrel; Canada, 2s to 2s 6d per barrel.

The Seed Market.—The demand for all seeds is still exceedingly inactive, and most kinds may be purchased on lower terms.

Linedseed.—English, sowing, 4s to 5s; Baltic, crushing, 4s to 4s 6d; Mediterranean and Odessa, 3s to 4s; hempseed, 3s to 3s 6d per quarter; coriander, 1s to 2s 6d per cwt; brown mustard-seed, 8s to 10s; white ditto, 6s to 8s; favae, 3s 6d to 4s 6d per bushel; English rapeseed, new, 13s to 13s 6d per last of ten quarters; linedseed cakes, English, 49s to 50s; ditto, foreign, 25s to 26s per cwt; rapeseed cakes, 44s to 45s per ton; canary, 8s to 9s per quarter. English clover seed, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, up to —s. Foreign red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s.

Bread.—The prices of wheat bread in the metropolis are from 6d to 7d; of household ditto, 4d to 6d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 41s 3d; barley, 21s 5d; oats, 16s 11d; rye, 23s 3d; beans, 27s 2d; peas, 26s 6d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 40s 6d; barley, 21s 11d; oats, 16s 9d; rye, 22s 10d; beans, 26s 11d; peas, 26s 6d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat 1s 0d; barley, 1s 0d; oats, 1s 0d; rye, 1s 0d; beans, 1s 0d; peas, 1s 0d.

The private contract market is well supplied with most kinds of tea, in which a steady business is doing, at full prices. Common Sound Congou is selling at 10½ to 11d per lb. 3000 packages have been disposed of by public sale, at fully late prices.

Sugar.—For most kinds of colonial sugar, the demand is decidedly steady, at fully late prices. Refined goods are in request. Brown lump, 4s; and good to fair grocery, 4s 6d to 5s per cwt.

Spices.—Very little is doing in brandy, yet the importers will not sell except at very full prices. Licenced Island rum steady, at 1s 4d to 1s 4½ proof. The best brands of cognac, of the vintage of 1849, is 4s 4d to 4s 6d per gallon.

Oils.—For export as well as for home use, the demand is in a very sluggish state; but we have no change to notice in the quotations.

Hay and Straw.—Old meadow hay, £2 10s to £3 10s; new ditto, £2 5s to £3; o'd clover, £3 to £4 6s; new ditto, £2 10s to £3 10s; and straw, £1 2s to £1 8s per load.

Cattle.—Society's Hartley, 14s; Gosforth, 14s; Lambton, 15s 9d; Stewart's, 16s 3d; Caradoc 14s 3d; Seymour Toss, 14s; South Durham, 14s 3d per ton.

Hops.—The plantation accounts being favourable, the demand for all kinds of hops is heavy, and prices are barely supported.

Wool.—The next public sales will commence on the 22d proximo. Large importations continue to take place; yet the private contract market is steady, at full prices.

Potatoes.—The supplies of both English and foreign potatoes are increasing; yet a good business is doing, at from 7s to 10s per ton.

Smithfield.—The supplies of fat stock being on the increase, the demand has ruled heavy, at drooping prices:—

Beef, from 2s 4d to 3s 8d; mutton, 2s 4d to 3s 10d; lambs, 3s 8d to 4s 8d; veal, 2s 6d to 3s 6d; and pork, 3s 2d to 4s 6d per 8 lb, to make the offals.

Nevegate and Leadenhall.—Our markets are scantily supplied with each kind of meat, in which only a limited business is doing:—

Beef, from 2s 4d to 3s 4d; mutton, 2s 4d to 3s 8d; lamb, 3s 6d to 4s 6d; veal, 2s 8d to 3s 4d; and pork, 2s 10d to 3s 10d per 8 lb, by the carcass.

ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JULY 12.

GENERAL ORDER.

HORSE GUARDS, July 12.

Her Majesty does not require that the officers of the army should wear any other mourning on the present melancholy occasion of the death of Field-Marshal his late Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, than a black crape round the left arm, with their uniforms.

By command of Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington, Commander-in-Chief, G. BROWN, Adjutant-General.

ADMIRALTY, July 12.

Her Majesty does not require that the officers of the Fleet or Marines should wear any other mourning, on the present melancholy occasion of the death of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, than a black crape round the left arm, with their uniforms.

JOHN PARKER.

WAR-OFFICE, July 12.

1st Regiment of Dragoon Guards: T J Mitchell to be Cornet, vice Paynter. 4th: G M Morgan to be Cornet, vice Williams.

3rd Light Dragoons: Cornet E Pearson to be Lieut. vice Gough; J W J Gifford to be Cornet, vice Pearson. 9th: E C Kidd to be Cornet, vice Elliot. 10th: J J Thompson to be Cornet, vice Stacey. 12th: Lieut J W Fox to be Captain, vice Barry; Lieut G T Gough to be Lieut, vice Fox.

1st (or Grenadier) Foot Guards: Ensign and Lieut G W A Higginson to be Lieut and Captain, vice the Hon G S Gough.

2d Foot: R Stack to be Ensign, vice Tarrant. 3d: Lieut J Swetenham to be Captain, vice Brown; Ensign F R Bergher to be Lieutenant, vice Swetenham; W W King to be Ensign, vice Bergher. 9th: Lieut J Hanham to be Captain, vice Shelton; Ensign F Smith to be Lieutenant, vice Hanham; J B Taylor to be Ensign, vice Smith. 12th: Lieut G H Neville to be Lieutenant, vice Norris. 15th: G E Hunter to be Ensign, vice Tilghman. 16th: J F Briscoe to be Ensign, vice Buxton. 21st: R W Wilkinson to be Second Lieutenant, vice Dailly.

25th: J H Tripp to be Ensign, vice Dick. 26th: Ensign H J Noyes to be Lieutenant; Ensign W F Kerich to be Ensign, vice Noyes; Lieut A A Longmore to be Adjutant, vice Mountain. 29th: Lieut H A Norris to be Lieutenant, vice Nevill. 33rd: W M Harnett to be Ensign, vice Nugent. 34th: E O Ryan to be Ensign, vice Harman. 40th: Lieut J Cornick to be Captain, vice Brown-Major Aymer. 41st: W Allan to be Ensign, vice Alexander. 47th: Hon B M Ward to be Ensign, vice Hunter. 49th: W W Corban to be Ensign, vice Kent. 50th: Ensign C J E Bedford to be Ensign, vice Armstrong. 51st: Ensign E Palmer to be Lieutenant, vice Kemp; Ensign F E Medhurst to be Ensign, vice Palmer. 52d: C K Crosse to be Ensign, vice Lloyd. 55th: Ensign E M Armstrong to be Ensign, vice Bedford. 59th: W S J Crawford to be Ensign, vice J G Chapman. 66th: Lieut-Col J H Grubbe to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice T H Johnston. 69th: Lieut J L Maclean to be Adjutant, vice Dunne, who resigns the Adjutancy only.

72d: H B Coathupe to be Ensign, vice Best. 73d: Ensign J C Gawler to be Lieut, vice Bantyne; Ensign J J L Williams to be Ensign, vice Gawler; Ensign E Evans to be Ensign, vice Medhurst; G A Lucas to be Ensign, vice Davies. 88th: Ensign R E Henry to be Ensign, vice Bowen. 97th: E Burrows to be Ensign, vice Norman; E D Nares to be Ensign, vice Barry; R A Legrain to be Ensign, vice Arden, vice Goodison.

Cape Mounted Riflemen: A R Fowler to be Ensign, vice Goodison.

BANKRUPTS.

G W LAW (and not AIR, as appeared in last Tuesday's Gazette), Portico, auctioneer. B W A SLEIGH, Bedford-street, Strand, printer. J H GILL, Plumbers'-row, City-road, grocer. C GARLICK, Charterhouse-square, woolen-warehouseman. W CLARIDGE, Bromley, St. Leonard, butcher. J WOODWARD, Bradford, Ecclefield, Yorkshire, paper-manufacturer. S WILKES, Birmingham, clock-dialmaker. T ROLLASON and W BURNHAM, Birmingham, glass and china dealers. J JONES, Brynmawr, Llanelli, Breconshire, coal-merchant.

SCOTCH SEQUESTERATIONS.

W MAXWELL, Dundee, merchant. A SUTHERLAND, Helmsdale, merchant.

TUESDAY, JULY 16.

WHITEHALL, July 15.

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto the Right Honourable Sir Thomas Wilde, Knight, Chancellor of that part of the said United Kingdom called Great Britain, and to the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, style, and title of Baron Truro, of Bowes, in the county of Middlesex.

OFFICE OF ORDINANCE, July 15.

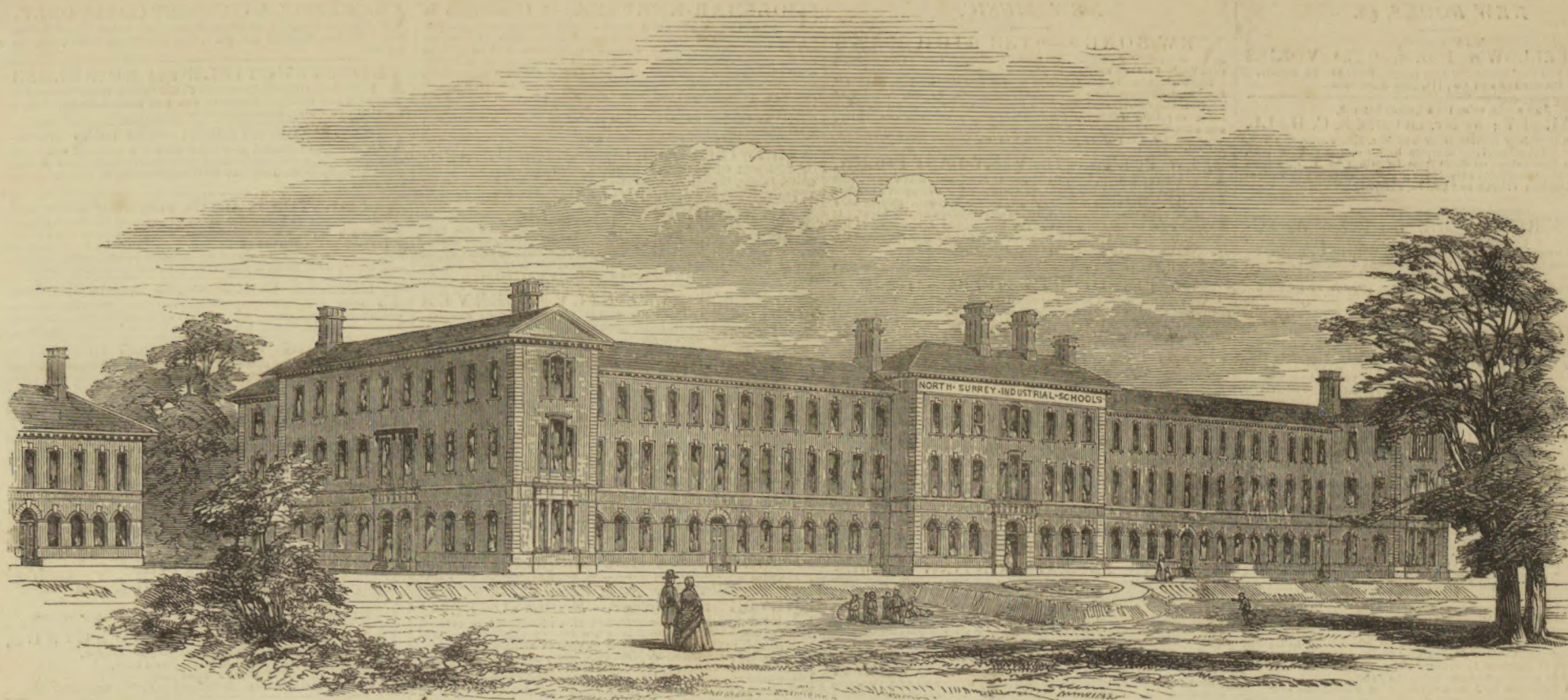
Royal Regiment of Artillery: First Lieut H P Newton to be Second Captain, vice William; Sec Lieut J A B Adams to be First Lieutenant, vice Newton.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

W BRANSCOMBE, late of Blandford, common carrier.

BANKRUPTS.

M W WOOD, Dover, hosier. H H DAVIS, Battersea, builder. W DAYMENT, Christian-street, St. George's-in-the-East, tailor. G KNIGHT, Worthing. J V SCANTLEBURY, Conduit-street East, carpenter. T DALTON and T EDWARDS, Birmingham, iron-founders. S



THE NORTH SURREY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS, AT ANERLY.—(SEE PAGE 67.)



GREAT FIRE AT BRISTOL.

GREAT FIRE AT BRISTOL.

On Monday night, soon after nine o'clock, great alarm was spread throughout the city of Bristol by the reflection in the sky of a large body of flame in the direction of the railway terminus. On arriving at Bath-bridge a terrific scene presented itself. At Hillsbridge-wharf, situate just over the bridge, on the Avon, Messrs. Hare and Co., the extensive floor-cloth manufacturers of that city, have three japanning houses, lying in line, and undetached. They were filled with floor-cloths in different stages of preparation, and consisted of the varnishing and drying departments. In the first-named of these, the farthest of the line, an immense fire was raging, sending up large flashes through the half-consumed roof high up into the atmosphere, and spreading myriads of sparks in all directions. A light smoke hung in a wide-spreading canopy over the burning mass. Between the spectator and the fire lay the bridge of the Bristol and Exeter Railway, an airy-looking structure, upon which, at the moment, one of the railway engines was standing. At some distance in the rear, a vast mass of dense sombre clouds had gathered, from which every now and then the lightning flashed vividly, making even the fire pale by contrast. Added to all this was the tumultuous noise of the fire-engines, which came up in quick succession and dashed into the yard, followed by hundreds of people, shouting, hooting, and giving utterance to a complete Babel of sounds. There could not have been less than 15,000 or 16,000 people who had assembled in St. Philip's, in front of the Cattle Market, and other available spots where a view of the conflagration could be had.

It unfortunately happened that the tide was out; and no means of obtaining a good supply of water being elsewhere obtainable, the Norwich, as well as the other engines which subsequently came up—viz. the West of England, the Sun, the Imperial, the Police, and Mr. Carter's, of Clifton—were unable to make any impression upon the flames.

About eleven o'clock, the fire had attained its greatest height, and uneasiness on account of the contiguous property was proportionately increased; but, owing to the extreme calmness of the night—there not being air enough in motion to stir a leaf—the flames and sparks flew upwards, and were not directed at all towards the other buildings; and the firemen, being thus left comparatively at liberty to check the operation of the heat on the side next the fire, effected that which a very light wind would probably have prevented, namely, confined the fire to the building in which it originated. A heavy shower of rain fell at twelve o'clock, and, continuing for some time, effectually stayed the flames, and at half-past four they had subsided so much, that several of the fire-engines left the spot.

It is not known how the fire originated; it was first observed bursting through the roof by a man who lives in a cottage in the neighbourhood, and who immediately gave an alarm at Messrs. Hare's factory, at Temple-gate. The process of japanning is very hazardous, requiring stoves to be kept constantly burning, in order that a certain rate of temperature might be maintained. It is thought that some waste cotton used in cleansing became ignited by these stoves, and quickly spread to the surrounding inflammable materials. The place was apparently quite safe when left by the men at half-past six o'clock. The building and its contents are destroyed, and the damage is estimated between £1500 and £2000. The Messrs. Hare are not insured.—*Bristol Gazette*



DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT SAN FRANCISCO.—400 BUILDINGS BURNED.—(SEE PAGE 66.)